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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY,
NORTHERN CIRCLE,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1908.

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PART I.

1.—DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

1. A prolonged illness compelled me to take privilege leave for three months from the 4th April. During my absence Touring. my Assistant Paṇḍit Hīrānand was placed in charge of the office. After my return to duty on the 4th July I stayed at Simla till the 22nd October. In the course of the touring season I visited the following places :—Kasūr (1 day), and Delhī (16 days) in the Panjāb ; and Allāhābād (6 days), Fatehpur and Cawnpur Districts (4 days), Mathurā (28 days), Lucknow (16 days), Balrāmpur (1 day) and Sahēt-Mahēt (59 days) in the United Provinces. I was a week at Peshāwar on casual leave and spent the remaining 26 days at Head-quarters.

My Assistant visited Sunēt (Ludhiāna District), Kapālmochan (Ambāla District), Bohar (Rohtak District) and Delhī in the Panjāb, and in the United Provinces Mathurā, Rāi Bareli and Kosam (Allāhābād District).

2. The only special works of preservation undertaken in the Panjāb were those on some monuments in the Kāngra District which had been damaged in the earthquake of 4th April 1905. The most important work is that on the Baijnāth temple at Baijnāth which, by the end of the official year, was reported to be well in hand, whilst that on the smaller temple of Sidhnāth at the same place was nearing completion. The restoration of the Ambikeshwar temple at Haripur was completed at a cost of Rs. 504.

In the course of a three days' tour in the Fatehpur and Cawnpur Districts I inspected several brick temples including that of Bhitargāon. A report on my tour has been printed at the Government Press. While staying at Mathurā, I had an opportunity to visit Brindāban and the ancient temples found at that place. My notes on the Brindāban temples have been printed and circulated. The preservation of sculptures and minor antiquities will be treated in the section dealing with museums. A statement showing expenditure incurred on the conservation of Buddhist and Hindu monuments will be found on p. 7 of the present report. It will be seen that a sum of Rs. 12,638-3-1 was spent in the United Provinces and a sum

of Rs. 2,089-3-1 in the Panjāb. The former amount includes Rs. 9,947 for the construction of a museum at Sārṇāth intended to contain all sculptures and other antiquities found on this important Buddhist site. The total sum originally sanctioned for this work is Rs. 35,000. The Executive Engineer, Benares Division, reports that the edifice has been done up to the plinth level. Among other important works carried out in the United Provinces, I may mention those for the protection of the Kālsī Aśoka rock inscription and for the preservation of the Dhamek *stūpa* at Sārṇāth.

3. In view of the prevailing famine, I received instructions from the Government of the United Provinces to carry on excavations on the ancient site of Sāhét-Mahét (Gonda and Bahraich Districts) instead of continuing my explorations at Kasiā (Gorakhpur District). The months of February and March were devoted to that work which, besides giving employment to more than 1500 men, resulted in the discovery of several inscriptions, sculptures of stone and terra-cotta and other antiquities. Among the finds is a copper-plate which establishes the identity of Sāhét-Mahét with Śrāvastī. A special note on my explorations will be found in the second part of this report. The excavations carried on by Mr. Marshall at Sārṇāth near Benares, I may also mention here as pertaining to my circle, though I was not personally associated with them. On a visit to Kosam, an ancient site in the Allahābād District which Cunningham has identified with Kauśāmbi, Paṇḍit Hīrānanda obtained an interesting collection of terra-cottas and coins which will be made over to the Lucknow Museum. From the site of Sunét, Ludhiāna District Panjāb, he acquired a number of inscribed clay sealings and coins. Subsequently more antiquities from the same site were sent to my office by Mr. P. J. Fagan, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiāna District. Detailed lists will be found in the second part of this report.

4. Important epigraphical discoveries have been made in the United Provinces. Besides the inscriptions found in the excavation at Sāhét-Mahét and Sārṇāth, I must record the acquisition of several inscribed sculptures of great interest at Mathurā (Muttra). One well-preserved inscription incised on a colossal Nāga image is dated in the year 40 and in the reign of Huvishka. The discovery of two more copper-plate inscriptions was reported to my office. One found at Machhlishahr in the Jaunpur District, records a grant of land by Hariśchandra of Kanauj and the other discovered at Chandrāvati, Benares District is a title-deed of Chandradeva of Kanauj. For detailed information see the second part of this report. In the Panjāb no epigraphical discoveries have come to

my notice except a few in Chambā State which proves an inexhaustible mine of inscriptions. I am indebted to His Highness the Rājā of Chambā for a set of excellent estampages of the newly discovered inscriptions.

5. The year under review has been one of marked progress with regard to museums. The Delhī Municipal Museum, Museums, Panjāb. notorious for its neglected state, has been abolished, and a new museum established in the Naubat Khāna in the Fort. It is meant to contain exclusively objects of interest for local history, especially during the Mughal period. All such objects preserved in the old museum have been removed to the Naubat Khāna and several have been added since, including the Pālam well inscription presented by the Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak. All antiquities, not relating to Delhi, have been made over to the Lahore Museum. They include a collection of forty-five Gandhāra sculptures. One of these is the female figure found by Bhagwanlāl Indraji near the Saptarshi Tīlā at Mathurā (Muttra). The second part of this report contains a list of these and other antiquities acquired for the Lahore Museum. Finally I may record under this section that His Highness the Rājā of Chambā intends shortly to found a museum for the preservation of inscriptions and other antiquities belonging to the State.

6. As regards the archæological section of the Provincial Museum Provincial Museum, at Lucknow, we are still faced with the same difficulties—Lucknow. want of space and light—to which I have previously called attention (See my Annual Progress Reports for 1903-04 p. 33 ; 1904-05 p. 3 and 8 ; 1905-06 p. 3 and 1906-07 p. 3 and 5). Until these defects are removed, it will be impossible to make any material progress. The simplest and most satisfactory solution, in my opinion, will be to leave the Arts and Natural History sections in the present building and to provide a separate building for the archæological section which then could be placed in charge of an expert. The archæological collections, now housed in the ground-floor of the museum building, are practically lost to students, not to speak of recent acquisitions stored away in the *takkhāna*. Hardly any of the sculptures have been photographed and many cannot even be properly examined on the spot. It is gratifying to record at the end of this section that the Managing Committee have resolved to entrust the cataloguing of the archæological section to Babu Rakhal Dās Banerji who, by his publications, has shown himself to be a thorough student of Indian antiquities, especially of the Indo-Scythian period to which the bulk of the sculptures in the Museum belong. A catalogue will go far to render the collection serviceable for educational purposes.

7. In the course of the year I have paid special attention to the Mathurā Museum founded by Mr. Growse as a depository of local art. A collection of Mathurā sculptures which were lying in the Public Library at Allahābād have, with the sanction of the Local Government, been returned to Mathurā and placed in the Municipal Museum. Besides, we succeeded in recovering for the Museum a number of valuable sculptures and inscriptions, including the Parkham image the inscribed Buddha of Anyor, the Mora well inscription (unfortunately much mutilated since its discovery by Cunningham), the *stūpa* drum of Dhruv Tīlā, the inscribed tablet of homage of the Holī Gate and several other pieces of unique interest. Here I wish to acknowledge the invaluable assistance rendered by Paṇḍit Rādhā Krishna of Mathurā in the acquisition of these antiquities. The Paṇḍit obtained, moreover, several important sculptures which had not yet been noticed by archæologists. I sincerely hope that the great service he has rendered to antiquarian research will meet with due acknowledgment. In the course of a few months the number of sculptures has risen from 350 to 576 of which 57 bear inscriptions. I have much pleasure in recording here that Lieut.-Col. W. Vost, I.M.S., has consented to act as Honorary Curator of the Mathurā Museum and that Paṇḍit Rādhā Krishna will continue his labours in the capacity of Honorary Assistant Curator. The Municipal Board have appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Paṇḍit Keshab Deo, Bābu Rām Nāth and Dr. Brij Lāl for the management of the Museum and have resolved to spend Rs. 700 on improvements proposed by me for the better exhibition of the sculptures.

8. My illness during the first quarter of the year has delayed several publications which I had hoped to complete. This applies in the first place to my volume on the inscriptions of Chambā State. This work is almost ready for the press, but a few epigraphs, some of which have recently been discovered, are still to be added. I am confident that a three months' stay in Chambā will enable me to finish the work. The 115 coloured drawings relating to the tile mosaics on the Lahore Fort have been completed in the course of the year and are now ready for publication. I wish to add to them an elevation of the Fort wall showing the position of each panel. Proposals will shortly be made to the Government regarding the best way of publishing these drawings which will form an interesting contribution to the study of Indo-Mughal art. A prolonged stay at Mathurā has enabled me to complete the catalogue of sculptures and inscriptions preserved in the Municipal Museum, but the recent acquisitions made by Paṇḍit Radha Krishna are still to be entered.

In co-operation with Mr. R. Froude Tucker, Archæological Surveyor, and his Assistant, Maulvi Muhammad Shu'aib, I have undertaken to write a catalogue of the new museum in the Delhi Fort. We hope to bring out this publication before the beginning of next touring season.

9. No change has taken place in the personnel of my staff during the year under review. My Assistant, Paṇḍit Hīrānanda, was placed in charge of my current duties for the period of my absence on leave. He was granted three months' privilege leave from the 1st November 1907 till the 31st January 1908. During the remainder of the year he was deputed to inspect and report on several ancient sites and monuments, and discharged his duties with his usual diligence. The appointment of my clerk Bābu Munshī Rām was made permanent from the 1st November 1907. An increase of pay was sanctioned for my Head-draftsman and Photographer fixing a rate of Rs. 50 to 80 for each of them, and the monthly expenditure for servants was raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. My two draftsmen prepared 47 drawings in the course of the year, including 14 relating to Sahét-Mahét. My photographer took 86 photographs of which 27 represent sculptures in the Mathurā Museum and 34 relate to Sahét-Mahét. He prepared, moreover, most of the estampages of the 98 inscriptions copied in 1907-08, a full list of which will be found on page 10—23 of the present report.

10. I intend to devote the first quarter of the current year to the completion of my epigraphical work in Chambā State. The second quarter will be spent at Simla in writing a detailed report on the Sahét-Mahét excavations and in completing the catalogues for the Delhi and Mathurā Museums. During the third quarter I wish to inspect ancient monuments and museums. In case my application for ten months' furlough combined with $1\frac{1}{2}$ months' privilege leave is granted, I shall be away during the fourth quarter of the season. I do not know what arrangements will be made during my absence, but wish to make the following suggestions regarding the work to be done : If expert supervision can be obtained, it will be advisable to resume excavation at Sahét-Mahét. In the course of last year's explorations a great deal of preliminary work has been done, such as the clearing of spoiled earth, left on the site by previous explorers. The local labourers have become trained to the work, and it will be possible now to make good progress in clearing a larger area of the site. It will be advisable to restrict operations to Sahét where there exists a better chance of important finds than at Mahét. Notably the two Aśoka pillars described by the Chinese pilgrims are still to be discovered. Another important work to be done in the United Provinces

is a complete survey of the brick temples in the Cawnpur and Fatehpur Districts, especially that of Bhitargāon, which I inspected in December 1907. This is a task much more urgent than the excavation of Sahét-Mahét, as the temples in question are rapidly decaying, but it will be of little use, unless carried out under the superintendence of an expert in Indian architecture.

**Statement showing Expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient
Boddhist and Hindu monuments in my Circle during the year 1907-08.**

Locality.	Description of work.	Amount spent.
UNITED PROVINCES.		Rs. A. P.
Kalsi, District Dehra Dūn.	Annual repairs to Aśoka stone	9 8 8
Ditto ...	Construction of an enclosure wall round the Aśoka stone.	144 5 5
Brindāban, District Muttra.	Netting inside the main dome of the Govind Deo temple.	457 0 0
Sārnāth, District Benares.	Executing certain works of conservation of the Buddhist Dhamek <i>stūpa</i> .	1,387 0 0
Ditto ...	Constructing a new museum	9,947 0 0
Chunār District Mirzāpur.	Petty repairs to the Hill Fort	205 0 0
Kasiā, District Gorakhpur.	Repairs of the walls of the Buddhist remains at Māthā-Kuar-kā-Kot.	488 5 0
TOTAL Rs. ...		12,638 3 1
PANJĀB.		
Baijnāth, District Kāngrā.	Special repairs to the temple of Sidhnāth ...	201 0 0
Ditto ...	Special repairs to the temple of Baijnāth ...	265 0 0
Haripur, District Kāngrā.	Special repairs to the temple of Ambikeshwar ...	504 0 0
Delhi	Special repairs to Pirthi Rāja's temple, Jain Colonade.	64 4 6
„ ...	Scaffolding Nil Chabūtri temple	34 12 0
„ ...	Special repairs to Rai Pithorā's temple of Qutb...	82 10 0
„ ...	Repairs Ditto Ditto	109 6 1
„ ...	Repairs to Jantar Mantar	231 9 3
„ ...	Repairs to Aśoka's Monolith	233 9 3
Katās, District Jhelum.	Repairs to Rājā Mān Singh's residence and baoli in Fort.	286 0 0
Ditto ...	Repairs to Salgarah temple	66 0 0
Manikiālā, District Rawaplindi.	Repairs to <i>stūpa</i>	11 0 0
TOTAL Rs. ...		2,089 3 1

2.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1907-8.

SUB-HEADS.				Annual expenses.			Budget grant.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Salaries of Gazetted Officers.</i>									
Superintendent	...	...	...	6,350	0	0	6,280	0	0
<i>Salaries of Establishment.</i>									
Pandit	...	...	...	1,800	0	0			
Clerk	...	...	...	365	0	0			
Draftsmen	...	...	...	1,249	10	10			
Photographer	...	...	...	612	6	8			
Servants	...	...	...	350	4	2			
Total Salaries				4,377	5	8	4,560	0	0
<i>Allowances.</i>									
Travelling Allowance	...	...	...	2,364	14	6	4,000	0	0
Other	„	...	...	149	13	10			
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
Rent, Rates and Taxes	...	...	...	500	0	0			
Tour charges	...	...	...	205	5	6			
Printing of Archæological Report for 1906-07	...			187	13	8			
Photography	...	...	...	192	7	6			
Postage charges	...	...	...	103	0	0			
Hot and Cold Weather charges	...	...	...	65	1	5			
Telegraph charges	...	...	...	33	14	0			
Purchase and carriage of Stationery	...	...	...	85	15	0			
„ „ repairs of Furniture	...	...	...	109	14	0			
„ of Books and Maps, etc.	...	...	...	54	6	0			
Purchase of Drawing Instruments	...	...	...	207	2	3			
Purchase and Repairs of Tents	...	...	...	333	0	0			
Liveries of peons	...	...	...	39	0	0			
Purchase of coins and ancient manuscripts, etc.	...	...	...	15	0	0			
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	129	12	3			
Total contingencies				2,261	11	0	1,900	0	0
GRAND TOTAL				15,503	13	4	17,540	0	0

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
CHAMBA		
1. Svāim (Himgiri <i>pargana</i>).	Stone image of Devī (3' 3" by 1' 10") placed in the village temple.	Two lines of 1' 9" and 5¼" in length.
2. Mangloa (Loh Tikrī <i>pargana</i>).	Fountain slab (2' by 1') ...	Seven lines of 10", first two incomplete.
3. Siya Dudhār (Loh Tikrī <i>pargana</i>).	Fountain slab (3' 5" by 3' 3") broken in two pieces.	Seven lines; 11. I-6 of 8½" and I-7 of 4½".
RA'WALPINDI		
4. Rāwalpindī City ...	Stone slab (10" by 9½") found in bazar.	Nine lines 6½" long; lettering indistinct.
DELHÍ		
5. Delhi Museum (B.1).	Mihrāb of a tomb from the village of Okhlā, demolished about 1880.	Height 10" 6½"; width 5' 4" ...
6. Do. (B.2).	Mihrāb of an early Pathān mosque or tomb.	Height 3" 4½"; width 1' 7" ...
7. Do. (B.3).	Stone slab (ht. 1' 9"; width 3' 10") from the village of Pālam 12 m. S.-W. of Delhi City; recovered at Bohar (Rohtak District) and presented by Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak.	Twenty-two lines, 3' 8½" in length.
8. Do. (B.4).	Stone slab, (ht. 11"; width 1' 3½").	Seventeen lines of 14¼" in length; central portion completely defaced.
9. Do. (B.5).	Stone slab (ht. 1' 1"; width 1' 6") from the village of Narāyana 7 miles south-west of Delhi City.	Twenty-one lines of 1' 5¼" in length.
10. Do. (B.6).	Stone slab (ht. 11" width 1' 5") from the village of Sarban, 5 miles south of Delhi City.	Eighteen lines of 15"; the last line of 3".
11. Do. (C.16).	Circular stone stool (diameter 1' 1¼") from Sambhal (Murādābād District U. P.)	Seven lines ...
12. Do. (C.17).	White marble slab (ht. 2' 7"; width 1' 7"), said to have been found near Nizām-ud-dīn.	Twenty-three lines ...

For estampages of Nos. 1—3 I am indebted to the courtesy of His Highness the Rājā of Chāmbā,

IN 1907-08.

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.			Remarks.
STATE.				
Corrupt Sanskrit ; acute-angled type of c. A. D. 100.	None	...	...	Records erection of Devī image by Rājānaka Bhogata, the son of Somata of Kishkindha.
Corrupt Sanskrit ; Śāradā.	Ditto	...	...	Records erection of fountain slab (<i>Varuṇa-deva</i>).
Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Records erection of fountain slab. (<i>Varuṇa-deva</i>).
DISTRICT.				
Gurmukhī	...	.....		Perhaps a forgery.
MUSEUM.				
Arabic ; Naskh	...	Reign of Altimish	...	Cf. Cunningham, <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. XX, p. 160. <i>Athār-uṣ-ṣanādīd</i> , 1st ed., p. 53.
Ditto	...	A. H. 608, A. D. 1210. Reign of Altimish.		.....
Sanskrit ; Nāgarī. Last 1½ lines vernacular (Bāgrī and Śāradā).		Vikrama-saṁvat 1 3 3 7, Śrāvaṇa bati. 13, Wednesday (26th June 1280 or 13th August 1281). Reign of Balban.		Cf. <i>Athār-uṣ-ṣanādīd</i> Cawnpur 1904, 1st chapter, pp. 73-81 ; Thomas. <i>Chronicles of the Pathān kings of Delhi</i> pp. 136—138 ; <i>J. A. S. B.</i> Vol. XLIII (1874), Part I, pp. 104—110.
Sanskrit ; Nāgarī	...	Vikrama-saṁvat 1 3 4 7, Phālguna s.d. 5, Monday (5th February A. D. 1291). Reign of Jalāl-ud-dīn Fīroz Shāh Khiljī.		Records construction of well.
Sanskrit ; Nāgarī	...	Vikrama-saṁvat 1 3 8 4, Bhādra badi. 3, Thursday (6th August A. D. 1327). Reign of Muḥammad Tughlaq.		Proc. <i>A. S. B.</i> for May 1873, pp. 104—107.
Sanskrit ; Nāgarī	...	Vikrama-saṁvat 1 3 8 4, Phālguna s.d. 5, Tuesday (16th February 1328). Reign of Muḥammad Tughlaq.		Ibidem pp. 102—104 and <i>Ep. Indica</i> , Vol. I, pp. 93—95.
Arabic, Naskh; the last line which contains the date is in Persian.		A. H. 968 (A. D. 1560) ...		Contains some verses of the 2nd chapter from the Qurān, and a Persian sentence with the date 968 A. H.
Persian ; Nast'aliq	...	A. H. 1002 (A. D. 1593)...		Records the foundation of a family grave by a Maḥmūd Khān.

Inscriptions Nos. 2-3 have been taken to Chambā City to be placed in the proposed State Museum.

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
13. Delhi Museum (C.18)	White marble slab (ht. 1' 8½" ; width 8' 9") from Salimgarh Bridge, Delhi Fort.	Four lines ...
14. Ditto (C.19).	Red sandstone slab (ht. 1' 6¼" ; width 9' 1").	Two lines ...
15. Ditto (D.14).	Stone weight ...	.....
16. Ditto (C.27).	White marble tablet (ht. 8¼" ; width 1' ¾") with letters inlaid in black marble.	.....
17. Ditto (C.28).	White marble basin (ht. 2' 1" ; base 3' by 2') from Mahtāb Bāgh, Delhi Fort.	One line ...
18. Ditto (C.31).	Buff-coloured marble tablet (1' 1" square).	Eight lines ...
UNITED		
19. Mathurā Museum	Colossal statue (ht. 8' 8") from Parkham, 14 miles south of Mathurā.	Two lines 10" long on top of the pedestal outside the feet of the image.
20. Ditto ...	Sandstone slab (ht. 11' 2") from Morā, seven miles west of Mathurā.	Four lines; mostly defaced ...
21. Ditto ...	Tablet of homage (ht. 2' 4") from Holī Gate, Mathurā City.	Six lines, 7¼" to 8½" in length.
22. Ditto ...	Fragment of tablet of homage (ht. 1' 6¼") from Kaikālī Trā.	Two lines, 1' 2" and 5¼" in length.
23. Ditto ...	Railing-pillar (ht. 2' 7½" from Chaubārā mound.	One line, 8¼" long ...
24. Ditto ...	Bodhisattva statuette (ht. 2' 3¼") from Katrā, Mathurā City.	Three lines, 1' 3¼", 10¼" and 7½" respectively long.

IN 1907-08.

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Persian ; Nast'aliq ...	A. H. 1031 (A.D. 1621). Reign of Jahāngīr.	Records construction of Salīm-garh Bridge by Jahāngīr.
Ditto ...	A.H. 1052 (A.D. 1642). Reign of Shāhjahān.	Records construction of Khāss Mahall Sarāi.
Arabic ; Naskh ...	The 47th, 48th and 49th year of the reign of Ālamgīr (Aurangzeb).	.....
Armenian ...	A.D. 1781 ...	Legend : " With the aid of God, the house of the Urumian Joseph Diphanos, in the year of Jesus 1781."
Persian ; Nast'aliq ...	A.H. 1222 (A.D. 1807) ...	.....
Sanskrit and Hindī ; Nāgarī.	Vikrama 1877, Śaka 1742 Māgha sūti. 11, Monday (12th February N. S. A. D. 1821).	Records erection of image (or <i>linga</i>) of Śiva by Durgā Bāi the wife of Pūrṇa Nand.
PROVINCES.		
Prākṛit-Brāhmī (Maurya period).	None.	Cunningham <i>A.S.R.</i> Vol. XX, pp. 39—41 ; plate VI.
Prākṛit-Brāhmī (Kshatrapa period).	Reign (?) of the son of the Great Satrap Rajuvula.	Cunningham <i>A.S.R.</i> Vol. XX, pp. 48—49 ; plate V, 4.
Ditto ? ...	None	... Bhagwanīāl Indrajī, <i>Actes du 6 ième Congrès des Orientalistes à Leide</i> . V. A. Smith, <i>Jain Stūpa</i> , Plate CIII.
Ditto ? ...	None	... Growse, <i>Mathurā</i> (2nd ed.), p. 109, with plate ; <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. VI, p. 218, No. 4, with plate ; <i>J. A. S. B.</i> , Vol. XLVII (1878), Pt. I, p. 119, plate XX and Lüders <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XXXIII, p. 151, No. 28.
Ditto ...	Ditto	... Growse, <i>Mathurā</i> (2nd ed.) p. 114, with plate ; 3rd ed.) p. 123 ; <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. VI, p. 219 No. 6, with plate ; <i>J. A. S. B.</i> , Vol. XLVII, Pt. I, 118 plate XVIII, and Lüders <i>Ind. Ant.</i> Vol. XXXIII, p. 152, No. 29.
Prākṛit-Brāhmī (Early Kushana period).	Ditto	... Records erection of Bodhisattva at the Sakavihāra.

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
25. Mathurā Museum	Buddha statuette (ht. 2' 9") from Anyor, near Govardhan.	Two lines, 1' 11" and 1' 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " respectively long.
26. Ditto	... Four-fold Tīrthamkara image (ht. 1' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") from Kaṅkāli Tīlā, Mathurā, preserved in the Delhi Municipal Museum till October 1907.	Two lines along the side of the pedestal.
27. Ditto	... Four-fold Tīrthamkara image (ht. 1' 10") from Kaṅkāli Tīlā, Mathurā, preserved in the Delhi Municipal Museum till October 1907.	One line along the four sides of the pedestal.
28. Ditto	... Fragment (ht. 5') of Buddha image found in the courtyard of the <i>kachehri</i> .	One line, 10" long ...
29. Ditto	... Colossal Nāga image (ht. 7' 4" incl. tenon) from Chhargāon, 9 miles south of Mathurā.	Six lines, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long...
30. Ditto	... Slab from Chhargāon 9 miles south of Mathurā.	A few letters belonging to two lines are preserved; rest defaced.
31. Ditto	... Pillar base from Jamālpur mound, Mathurā,	One line, 1' 2" long ...
32—47. Ditto	... Pillar bases from Jamālpur mound.	.....
48. Ditto	... Tīrthamkara (?) image (ht. 1') found in Mathurā Cantonment.	Two lines, 1' 4" long, of which the greater part is destroyed.
49. Ditto	... Tīrthamkara image (ht. 3' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") perhaps from Kaṅkāli Tīlā, Mathurā, preserved in Public Library Allahābād till December 1907.	Two lines ...
50. Ditto	... Tīrthamkara image (ht. 2' 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") perhaps from Kaṅkāli Tīlā, preserved in Public Library Allahābād till December 1907.	One line, mostly destroyed ...

IN 1907-08.

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Prākṛit-Brāhmī (early Ku- shāṇa period).	None ...	Records erection of Buddha image at the Vihāra of Uttara Hārusha, <i>Cf. Cunningham, A.S.R., Vol. XX,</i> p. 49.
Prākṛit-Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	The year 5, the first month of winter, the 12th day.	Cunningham, <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. III, p. 30, No. 2, with plate; Bühler <i>Vienna Oriental Journal</i> , Vol. I, p. 176, No. 5 and Vol. IV, p. 171; and Lüders <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XXXIII, p. 36, No. 5.
Ditto ...	The year 5, the fourth month of winter, the 20th day.	Cunningham, <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. III, p. 31, No. 3, with plate and Boyer <i>J. A. Series IX</i> , Vol. XV, p. 574.
Sanskrit ; Brāhmī (Ku- shāṇa period).	The year 28, the 3rd month of winter, the reign of Hushka (?).	Growse <i>Mathurā</i> (2nd ed.) p. 103, with plate; <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. VI, p. 217, No. 1, with plate; Lüders <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XXXIII, pp. 38f., No. 8.
Corrupt Sanskrit ; Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	The year 40, the 2nd month of winter, the 23rd day in the reign of Huvishka.	Records the erection of Nāga image.
Sanskrit (?) ; Brāhmī (Ku- shāṇa period).	None ...	.....
Corrupt Sanskrit ; Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	The year 47 ...	Dowson, <i>J. R. A. S., N. S.</i> Vol. V, p. 184, No. 7, with plate; and Cunningham <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. III, p. 34, No. 14, with plate.
Ditto ...	None ...	Dowson, <i>J. R. A. S., N. S.</i> Vol. V, p. 182—191, with plates; Mitra <i>J. A. S. B.</i> , Vol. XXXIX, Part I, pp. 117—130, with plates.
Sanskrit ; Brāhmī (Ku- shāṇa period).	The year 50, the 3rd month of winter, the 2nd day (?). Reign of Huvishka.	Growse, <i>Mathurā</i> p. 165 and <i>Ind.</i> <i>Ant.</i> , Vol. VI, pp. 217 and 219.
Corrupt Sanskrit-Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	The year 83, the 2nd month of summer, the 16th day. Reign of Vasudeva.	Dowson, <i>J. R. A. S., N. S.</i> Vol. V, p. 184 No. 6; Cunningham <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. III p. 34, No. 16; Bühler <i>V. O. J.</i> , Vol. IV, p. 324 and Lüders <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XXXIII, p. 107, No. 21.
Sanskrit (?)—Brāhmī (Ku- shāṇa period).	The year 83, the 2nd month of summer, the 25th day.	Cunningham <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. III, p. 34, No. 17.

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
51. Mathurā Museum...	Tīrthamkara image (ht. 2' 7½") from Kankālī Tīlā, Mathurā.	Two lines, 2' 2" long, partly destroyed.
52. Ditto ...	Votive <i>stūpa</i> (ht. 1' 7"), probably from Jamālpur site, preserved in Public Library Allahābād till December 1907.	One line, 9¼" long on dome ...
53. Ditto ...	Tīrthamkara statuette (ht. 10") from Mātā Math inside Holī Gate.	One line, 6½" long ...
54. Ditto ...	Four-fold Tīrthamkara image (ht. 3' 3") perhaps from Kankālī Tīlā.	One line on one side of base ...
55. Ditto ...	Fragment (ht. 5") of pedestal.	A few letters divided over four lines.
56. Ditto ...	Fragment (ht. 7") of a Tīrthamkara statuette from Kankālī Tīlā, Mathurā.	One line, 6¾" long ...
57. Ditto ...	Pedestal (ht. 1' 7" incl. tenon), of standing image from Gaṇeśhvar (?), 3 miles north-west of Mathurā.	Two lines, 10" and 1' ½" long, partly illegible.
58. Ditto ...	Pedestal (ht. 1') of seated Buddha (?) image from Nau-gavā, 4½ m. west of Mathurā.	Two lines, mostly destroyed ...
59. Ditto ...	Fragment (ht. 7¼") of seated figure, found in a well on the site of former village of Jamālpur.	One line, 5" long ...
60. Ditto ...	Railing-pillar (ht. 6' 8½") from Bhūtesar, Mathurā.	Only one numeral, which Cunningham reads 100.
61. Ditto ...	Railing pillar (ht. 3' ½") ...	One line of five <i>aksharas</i> ...
62. Ditto ...	Railing-pillar (2' 8½") from Jamālpur mound.	Three numerals ; 118 ...
63. Ditto ...	Railing-pillar (ht. 1' 9½") ...	One line of three <i>aksharas</i> ...

IN 1907-48—(continued).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Prākṛit-Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	The year 90 (?) ...	Cunningham <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. III, p. 33, No. 19 ; Bühler <i>Ep. Ind.</i> Vol. II, p. 205, No. 22.
Corrupt Sanskrit-Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	None ...	Dowson <i>J. R. A. S.</i> , N. S. Vol. V, p. 187, No. 20, with plate; Mitra <i>J. A. S. B.</i> , Vol. XXXIX (1870) Part I, p. 129, No. 13.
.....
P r ā k r i t (?)—Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	None ...	.....
Ditto ...	None ...	.....
Sanskrit-Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	None ...	Growse, <i>Mathurā</i> (2nd ed.), p. 109, with plate ; (3rd ed.) p. 118; <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. VI, p. 219, No. 8; <i>J. A. S. B.</i> , Vol. XLVII (1873), Part I, p. 119, plate XX ; Bühler <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. I, p. 383, note 60 ; and Lüders <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XXXIII, p. 154, No. 32.
Corrupt Sanskrit-Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	None ...	.....
S a n s k r i t (?) Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	None ...	.....
Sanskrit-Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	None ...	.....
.....	None ...	Cunningham <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. III, pp. 21f.; Growse <i>Mathurā</i> , p. 120 and <i>J. A. S. B.</i> , Vol. XLVII (1873), Part I, p. 118, plate XIX.
Prākṛit-Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	None ...	Legend : <i>Samghadevasa</i> .
.....	None ...	Cunningham, <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. I, p. 241 ; Dowson <i>J. R. A. S.</i> , N. S. Vol. V, (1871), p. 194, plate XXX.
Prākṛit-Brāhmī. (Kushāṇa period).	None ...	Legend : <i>Jodasa</i> .

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
64. Mathurā Museum ...	Railing-pillar (ht. 1' 3") ...	One line of 2 <i>aksharas</i> ...
65. Ditto ...	Railing-pillar (ht. 1' 2") found in well on site of former Jamālpur village.	One symbol, apparently the numeral 30.
66. Ditto ...	Railing-pillar, (ht. 2' 9") from Kotā.	Two symbols, apparently the numerals 48 reversed.
67. Ditto ...	Tīrthamkara (?) statuette (ht. 1' 7") from Sitalā Ghātī or from Manoharpur Muhalla, Mathurā City.	Two lines, 7" long.
68. Ditto ...	Fragment (ht. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$) of Jaina pedestal, preserved in Delhi Municipal Museum till October 1907.	Two lines 1' 1" and 1' 4" long; partly illegible.
69. Ditto ...	Pedestal (ht. 1' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") of standing Buddha (?) image from Jamālpur mound preserved in Public Library, Allahābād, till December 1907.	Four lines, 1' 3" to 1' 5" long ...
70. Ditto ...	Buddha image (ht. 7' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") from Jamālpur mound.	Two lines, 1' 4" to 1' 5" long ...
71. Ditto ...	Tīrthamkara statuette (ht. 2' 3") preserved in Public Library, Allahābād till December 1907.	One line 1' long; mostly illegible.
72. Ditto ...	Tīrthamkara statuette (ht. 1' 7").	One line; partly illegible ...
73. Ditto ...	Tīrthamkara statuette (ht. 1' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ").	One line; mostly illegible ...
74. Ditto ...	Fragment (ht. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") of Tīrthamkara statuette from Kaikālī Tīlā, Mathurā.	A few letters divided over three lines.
75. Ditto ...	Tīrthamkara statuette (ht. 1' 2") of white marble.	Three lines, 1' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 1' 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " and 1' $\frac{1}{2}$ " long respectively.
76. Ditto ...	Stone tablet ...	Thirteen lines, of which line 11 in proper right margin and lines 12—13 in top margin.
77. Allahābād Public Library (proposed to be transferred to Lucknow Museum).	Pedestal (ht. 1' 3") of standing image from Bithā, 10 miles S. S. W. of Allahābād.	Two lines, 1' 2" long; letters partly defaced.

IN 1907-08—(continued).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Prākṛit-Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	None ...	Legend : <i>Dasa</i> .
.....	None ...	.....
.....	None ...	.....
Sanskrit-Brāhmī (Gupta ? period).	The year 57 (A.D. 376 ?), the 3rd month of winter, the 13th day.	Cunningham, <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. XX, p. 36 ; Growse, <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. VI, p. 218 ; and Bühler <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. II, p. 210, No. 38, with plate.
Sanskrit (?) Brāhmī (Gupta period).	The year 97 (A.D. 416 ?) the 1st month of the rainy season.	.....
Ditto ...	The Gupta year 135 (A.D. 454—5) the month Pushya, the 20th day.	Dowson, <i>J. R. A. S.</i> , N. S., Vol. V, p. 184, No. 8 ; Cunningham <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. III, p. 36, plate XVI, No. 22 ; and Fleet <i>C. I. I.</i> Vol. III, pp. 262f., No. 63, plate XXXIX-A.
Ditto ...	.....	Growse, <i>Mathurā</i> (2nd ed.), p. 107, with plate and (3rd ed.) p. 115, with plate facing p. 172.
Sanskrit ; Nāgarī ...	[Vikrama ?] saṁvat 1204.	.....
Ditto ...	None ...	.....
Ditto ...	Do. ...	.....
Ditto ...	[Vikrama ?] saṁvat 1[1]34	Growse, <i>Mathurā</i> (2nd Ed.), p. 110, with plate ; <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. VI, p. 219.
Corrupt Sanskrit ; Nāgarī	[Vikrama] saṁvat 1896, Māgha ba.ti. 7, Thursday.	.....
Ditto ...	[Vikrama] saṁvat 1612, Chaitra ba.ti. 10, Sunday. Reign of Sikandar Sūr.	.....
Sanskrit-nailhead type (7th Century A.D.)	None ...	Cunningham, <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. III, p. 48, plate. XVIII-A.

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
78. Allahābād Public Library (now transferred to Lucknow Museum.)	Fragment (ht. 9") of pedestal of standing image from Bithā.	Three lines, 10½", 10¾" and 3½" long; mostly defaced.
79. Allahābād Public Library.	Pedestal (ht. 5") of standing statuette of Nārāyana.	Three lines, about 5" long; some letters broken.
80. Ditto ...	Tirthamkara image (ht. 1' 5").	Three lines on both sides of cognizance (bull?); lettering indistinct.
81. Lucknow Museum.	Fragment (ht. 3' 1") of parasol post of Mathurā sandstone, probably from Sahēt-Mahēt.	Several lines; upper portion completely defaced.
82. Ditto ...	Slab (ht. 3' 10"; width 1' 4") from Jamālpur mound, Mathurā.	Eight lines, 1' long, last line 5".
83. Ditto ...	Buddha image from Jamālpur mound.	Three lines, 1st and 2nd 2' and 3rd 1' ¼".
84. Ditto ...	Pillar base, probably from Jamālpur mound.	One line along torus and one on the base; both mostly defaced.
85. Ditto ...	Stone slab (ht. 1' 8"; width 1' 9") from Mathurā.	Thirty lines, 1' 9" long; last line in proper right margin. Central portion of inscription is defaced.
86. Ditto ...	Stone slab (ht. 1'; width 1' 9") from Rāipura, Tahsil Karwi, Banda District.	Eight irregular lines, 1' 8" long; last line 9½".
87. Ditto ...	Copper-plate (ht. 1' 1; width 1' 5¼") from Machhlīshahr, Jaunpur District.	Thirty-four lines, 1' 4½" long; last line 7¾".
88. Ditto ...	Copper-plate (ht. 11¾"; width 1' 3½") found on the left bank of the Ganges (nearly at water-level) under the fort of Chandrāvati, Benares District.	Twenty-three lines, 1' 2¾" to 1' 3" except last line which is 11½" long.
89. Kosam, Allahābād District.	Monolith ...	Six lines 4" to 15½" long ...
90. Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fifteen lines 5" to 9" long ...

1.—Bühler's information regarding the find-place of this inscription which was probably furnished by Dr.

IN 1907-08—(continued).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.			Remarks.
Sanskrit-Gupta type (5th Century A. D.)	None	...	...	Cunningham, <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. III p. 49, plate XVIII-E.
Sanskrit-Nāgarī (9th Century A. D.)	Do.	...	...	Legend: <i>Oṃ Sphāra-kīrtti-sphur-anmūrttir mūrttin Nārāyaṇīm imān śrīmān Nāyapati[r]dh-dhīraś chitrām urvīyām ach-īkarat.</i>
Sanskrit-Nāgarī	...	[Vikrama] saṃvat 1524	Chaitra sudi 12, Thursday.	.....
Sanskrit-Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	Both lost	...	...	The fragment evidently belonged to the parasol erected at Śrāvastī by Friar Bala together with the Bodhisattva statue now in the Calcutta Museum.
Ditto	...	Lost	...	Bühler <i>Ep. Ind.</i> Vol. I, p. 390, No. XVIII, with plate; Growse <i>Mathurā</i> (2nd ed.), p. 108; plate facing p. 106.
Ditto	...	The year 51, the 1st month of winter, the day.	Reign of Huvishka.	Growse <i>Mathurā</i> (2nd ed.) p. 107 and <i>J. A. S. B.</i> , Vol. XLVII, Part I, p. 130.
Ditto	...	None	...	.....
Sanskrit-Nāgarī	...	[Vikrama] saṃvat 1207	Kā[rttika].	.....
Vernacular-Nāgarī	...	[Vikrama] saṃvat 1532	Phālguna sudi 1.	The inscription was discovered in 1905 in ploughing in the old city of Gihora.
Sanskrit-Nāgarī	...	[Vikrama] saṃvat 1253,	Pausha sudi 15, Sunday (17th December 1195 ?). Reign of Hariśchandra of Kanauj.	.....
Ditto	...	[Vikrama] saṃvat 1148	(A. D. 1090). Reign of Chandradeva of Kanauj.	For the information supplied here, I am indebted to Lala Chhote Lal, District Engineer, Benares.
Sanskrit-Gupta (7th Century).	None	...	...	Cunningham, <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. I, p. 310.
Sanskrit-Nāgarī	...	[Vikrama] saṃvat 1621,	Chaitra badi 5.	Ibidem, pp. 310ff.

Führer is incorrect, as appears from Growse quoted above.

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
91. Bharadi Dih near village Karamdānde, Faizabad District.	Stone <i>linga</i> 2' 9" high ; broken off at bottom.	Eleven lines, 1' 6" long ...
92. Akbarpur Aunchha, Mainpuri District, 16 miles south-west of Mainpuri.	Stone image (ht. 2' 21") placed in the Rishi shrine north-east of the village.	One line, 1' 3/4" long ...
93. Sahét, Bahraich District.	Copper-plate (ht. 1' 2" ; width 1' 6") excavated in Monastery No. 21.	.....
94. Ditto ...	Buddha statuette (ht. 6 1/2") ...	Two lines ; partly broken ...
95. Ditto ...	Statuette (ht. 4 3/4") of Avalokiteśvara.	One line, of which only a few letters are preserved.
96. Ditto ...	Statuette (ht. 1' 10 1/2") of Jambhala, found in Monastery No. 21.	One line on halo ...
97. Ditto ...	Fragment (ht. 1') of statuette of Simhanāda, found in Monastery No. 21.	One line ...
98. Ditto ...	Buddha statuette (ht. 2 5/8"), found in Monastery No. 21.	Do. ...

IN 1907-08—(concluded).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Sanskrit-Gupta ...	The Gupta year 117, Kārttika 10. The reign of Kumāra Gupta.	.....
Sanskrit-nailhead type (7th Century).	[Gupta?] samvat 334 (A. D. 653 ?) Mārgaśīrasudī 12.	.....
Sanskrit-Nāgarī ...	[Vikrama] samvat 1186 Aśāḍha, pūrṇimā, Monday. Reign of Govindachandradeva of Kanauj.	Records donation to the Buddhist Community of the Great Convent of the Jetavana.
Sanskrit-Nāgarī (9th or 10th Century ?)	None ...	Buddhist Creed.
Sanskrit-Nāgarī ...	Do. ...	.....
Sanskrit-Nāgarī (8th or 9th Century A.D.)	Do. ...	Buddhist Creed.
Sanskrit-Nāgarī (11th or 12th Century A.D.)	Do. ...	.....
Tibetan ...	Do. ..	.....

3 a.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
30. Kasiā (Gorakhpur District).	Fragment of stone slab ...	Four <i>aksharas</i> ($\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2") ; partly broken.
31. Ditto ...	Base of broken Buddha statuette of red sandstone, inscribed surface $9\frac{1}{4}$ " by 2".	Two lines of 9" and $1\frac{1}{2}$ " respectively.
32. Ditto ...	Seal-dio (signet) of baked clay; inscribed surface elliptical, $2\frac{3}{8}$ " by $1\frac{7}{8}$ ".	Two lines of $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{1}{4}$ " respectively.

IN 1907-08.—*Supplement.*

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Sanskrit (?), Brāhmī of Kushāṇa period.	None ...	.....
Sanskrit ; Gupta of the 5th Century A.D.	Do. ...	Dedication of statuette by the Buddhist monk Bhadanta Suvira.
Sanskrit ; Gupta of the 4th Century A.D.	Do. ...	Legend : <i>Śrī-Vishnudevīpa-bhikṣu-saṅghasya.</i> Cf. <i>J. R. A. S.</i> 1907, pp. 1049—1053.

4.—PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN 1907-08.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
1	877	Kasiā (U. P.)	Inscribed clay seal-die ...	6½" × 8½"
2	878	Algaun (Panjāb)	Ancient site (from east) ...	"
3	879	Ditto ...	" " (from south-east) ...	"
4	880	Ditto ...	" " (from south) ...	"
5	881	Ditto ...	" " (from north-west) ...	"
6	882	Delhi (Museum)	Armenian inscription ...	"
7	883	Ditto ...	Elephant bracket ...	"
UNITED PRO- VINCES.				
8-9	884-85	Allahābād (Public Library) ...	Colossal Buddha statue ...	10" × 12"
FATEHPUR DISTRICT.				
10	886	Kurāri ...	Temple a, (from east) ...	6½" × 8½"
11	887	Ditto ...	" b, (from west) ...	"
12	888	Ditto ...	" d, (from south) ...	"
13	889	Bahuā ...	Temple (from east) ...	"
14	890	Tinduli ...	Temple (from north-east) ...	"
CAWNPUR DISTRICT.				
15	891	Parauli ...	Temple (from south-west) ...	"
16	892	Bhitargāon ...	Temple (from south-east) ...	10" × 12"
17	893	Ditto ...	" (from south- west) ...	"
MATHURA DISTRICT.				
18-19	894-5	Anyor ...	Inscribed Buddha image ...	6½" × 8½"
20	896	Mathura Museum.	Fragment doorjamb ...	"
21	897	Ditto ...	" doorlintel ...	"
22	898	Ditto ...	Coping-stone of railings ...	"
23	899	Ditto ...	" " " ...	"
24-27	900-903	Ditto ...	Stūpa drum from Dhruv Tīlā ...	"

4.—Photographs taken in 1907-08—(continued).

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
28	904	Mathurā Museum	Miniature <i>stūpa</i>	6½" × 8½"
29	905	Ditto ...	Bacchanalean group	"
30	906	Ditto ...	" " (reverse)	"
31-32	907-8	Ditto ...	Buddha statue (5th Century)	"
33	909	Ditto ...	Kuvera (?) figure	"
34	910	Ditto ...	Ornamental pillar	"
35	911	Ditto ...	Buddha statuette	"
36	912	Ditto ...	Fragment railing pillar	"
37	913	Ditto ...	" <i>torāṇa</i> architrave	"
38	914	Ditto ...	Two railing-pillar fragments	"
39	915	Ditto ...	" " " "	"
40	916	Ditto ...	Buddha, visited by Indra	"
41	917	Ditto ...	<i>Torāṇa</i> architrave	"
42	918	Ditto ...	<i>Torāṇa</i> architrave (reverse)... ..	"
43	919	Ditto ...	Two fragments railing-pillars	"
44	920	Ditto ...	Railing pillar	"
45	921	Ditto ...	Tablet of homage Holi Gate... ..	"
46	922	Ditto ...	Inscribed Buddha of Kaṭra	"
47	923	Chhargāon ...	" Nāga statue	"
48	924	Ditto ...	" " (back).	"
49	925	Lucknow Museum	Inscribed fragment of Śrāvastī parasol post.	"
50	926	Faizābād Museum	Image of Devakī and Kṛishṇa	"
51	927	Ditto ...	Votive <i>stūpa</i>	"
52	928	Ditto ...	Tīrthamkara image	"
53	929	Mahēt ...	Naushahra Gate, from north	12" × 10"
54	930	Ditto ...	Kachchī Kuṭī, from south-west	"
55	931	Ditto ...	Naushahra Gate, from north-west	6½" × 8½"
56	932	Ditto ...	" " " "	"
57	933	Ditto ...	" " " east	"

4.—*Photographs taken in 1907-08—(concluded).*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
58	934	Mahét ...	Kachchī Kuṭī, from north-east ...	6½" × 8½"
59	935	Ditto ...	Pakkī Kuṭī, from south-east ...	"
60	936	Ditto ...	Pakkī Kuṭī, drains (?) ...	"
61	937	Ditto ...	Stūpa, from south ...	"
62	938	Ditto ...	Stūpa, from north-east ...	"
63	939	Ditto ...	Six pots from drains (?) ...	"
64	940	Ditto ...	Sūraj Kuṇḍ, from south ...	"
65	941	Ditto ...	Sobhnāth, from north-west ...	"
66	942	Ditto ...	" from east ...	"
67	943	Ditto ...	" from north-east ...	"
68	944	Ditto ...	" Jain image ...	"
69	945	Ditto ...	" " " ...	"
70	946	Ditto ...	" " sculptures ...	"
71	947	Ditto ...	" " " ...	"
72	948	Ditto ...	Kachchī Kuṭī, terra-cottas ...	"
73	949	Ditto ...	Tamarind Gate, from west ...	"
74	950	Ditto ...	Nidhi Gate, from south ...	"
75	951	Ditto ...	Broad street ...	"
76	952	Sahét ...	Monastery (No. 21), from south ...	10" × 12"
77	953	Ditto ...	" " Chapel... ...	6½" × 8½"
78	954	Ditto ...	Group of Stūpas, from east ...	"
89	955	Ditto ...	Shrine No. 12, from north-east ...	"
80	956	Ditto ...	Stūpa No. 5, from south-east ...	"
81	957	Ditto ...	Shrine No. 1, from north-west ...	"
82	958	Ditto ...	" No. 2, from south-west ...	"
83	959	Ditto ...	" " earthen vessel ...	"
84	960	Ditto ...	Image of Jambhala ...	"
85	961	Ditto ...	Buddhist sculptures ...	"
86	962	Ditto ...	Oṛā Jhār, from south ...	"

5.—LIST OF DRAWINGS PREPARED IN 1907-08.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Descriptions.	Scale.
		PANJAB.		
1	194	Lahore Fort ...	Cherub	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	195	"	" holding a rosary	"
3	196	"	Man sitting with hands extended; creepers on each side.	"
4	197	"	Fairy holding a round object ...	"
5	198	"	Man sitting with a flask in the left and a cup in the right hand.	"
6	199	"	Two Indian cranes	"
7	200	"	Lion couchant	"
8	201	"	Fairy with a bud (?) in the right and a flower in the left hand.	"
9	202	"	Cherub	"
10	203	"	Man seated with his right forefinger raised	"
11	204	"	Running horse	$\frac{2}{3}$
12	205	"	Man sitting between two creepers ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
13	206	"	Flying heron	$\frac{2}{3}$
14	207	"	Panther pursuing a goat (?) ...	"
15	208	"	Running elephant	$\frac{1}{2}$
16	209	"	Running goat	"
17	210	"	Bird	"
18	211	"	White duck	"
19	212	"	Man sitting with his left hand placed on the handle of his dagger.	"
20	213	"	Man seated with raised left hand ...	"
21	214	"	" " " ...	"
22	215	"	Man sitting and smoking	"
23	216	"	Man seated with dagger tied to the waist...	"
24	217	"	Man preparing poppy-drug ...	"
25	218	"	Writer mending his pen	"

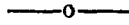
5.—List of Drawings prepared in 1907-08—(concluded).

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Descriptions.	Scale
26	219	Lahore Fort ...	Man with a drum ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
27	220	„ ...	Tiger persuing a goat (?) ...	„
28	221	„ ...	Man seated with raised left hand ...	„
29	222	„ ...	Arch with floral ornamentation ...	$\frac{1}{3}$
30	223	Chambā State ...	Front elevation of Triloknāth temple.	
31	224	Delhi ...	Enlarged Plan of Delhi City and Fort.	
32	225	„ ...	Plan of Delhi Fort.	
33	226	„ ...	„ „	
		UNITED PROVINCES.		
34	227	Sahét-Mahét ...	Enlarged Plan of Sahét-Mahét from an Old Plan.	$\frac{1}{6000}$
35	228	„ ...	Survey Map of Sahét-Mahét ...	$\frac{1}{2400}$
36	229	Mahét ...	Ground Plan and front elevation of northern Gate.	$\frac{1}{200}$
37	230	„ ...	Ground plan of Kachchī Kutī ...	$\frac{1}{100}$
38	231	„ ...	Northern elevation and two sections of Kachchī Kutī.	$\frac{1}{100}$
39	232	„ ...	Details ditto ditto ...	$\frac{1}{12}$
40	233	„ ...	Ground plan of Pakkī Kutī ...	$\frac{1}{80}$
41	234	„ ...	Two sections of Pakkī Kutī ...	„
42	235	„ ...	Ground plan and section of <i>stūpa</i> ...	„
43	236	„ ...	Ground plan; sections and details of Sobh-nāth temple.	$\frac{1}{120}$
44	237	Sahét ...	Plan, elevation and section of building No. 1 ..	$\frac{1}{48}$
45	238	„ ...	„ „ No. 2 ...	$\frac{1}{60}$
46	239	„ ...	„ „ No. 5 ...	$\frac{1}{72}$
47	240	Sahét ...	„ „ No. 12...	$\frac{1}{60}$
48	241	„ ...	„ „ No. 21...	$\frac{1}{96}$
49	242	„ ...	General plan of Sahét ...	$\frac{1}{480}$

PART II.



6.—PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS.



In the beginning of December I spent three days in inspecting the ancient brick temples of the Cawnpur and Fatehpur Districts. As my report on the preservation of these buildings is in the press, it will suffice here briefly to note the main points.

Cunningham has remarked that in the Plains of India ornamental brickwork was once extensively used both in Brāhmanical and Buddhist monuments. Yet the subject has received hardly any attention in works dealing with Indian architecture. Even in Fergusson's standard work it has remained unnoticed.

This is no doubt largely due to the paucity of ancient brick buildings, their material being not only more fragile than stone but also more liable to be used in later structures. Large carved bricks of an early type have turned up on nearly every ancient site of Northern India, but the monuments in which we find them used are few in number and exhibit an advanced state of decay.

The only edifice built of ornamental bricks, which still retains its original shape, is the temple of Bhītargāon in the Cawnpur District. Cunningham in describing it has noted the main points of interest: the pre-Muhammadan arch and vault and the ornamentation of carved bricks and terra-cotta sculpture. He is of opinion that it cannot be later than the 7th or 8th Century, and probably is even older. There is reason to assume that it is indeed considerably older and goes back to the Gupta if not to the Kushana period. It should be observed that the carved brickwork, consisting of ornamental pilasters, alternating with terra-cotta panels and surmounted by a cornice, is very similar in style to that found in the early plinth of the Nirvāṇa temple at Kasiā which must belong to the Kushana or early Gupta period.

On my visit to Bhītargāon I found that since the days of Cunningham almost the entire porch of the temple had collapsed. A few years ago the Public Works Department carried out some repairs which consisted in covering the body of the building with a thick layer of plaster neatly finished off at the corners. It is hardly necessary to say that these repairs have wholly

spoiled the picturesque aspect of the temple, without adding in any degree to its stability. I have recommended that the modern plaster be carefully removed and the surface, wherever it is delapidated, be mended with the old bricks lying round the old building. It is essential that these repairs should be carried out under proper supervision and not left to a subordinate. The temple of Bhītargāon, as a unique specimen of early brick architecture, deserves to be completely surveyed; accurate drawings are required, and detailed photographs of its terra-cotta decoration.

The other brick temples in the Cawnpur and Fatehpur Districts differ in style from the Bhītargāon temple and must belong to a much later date. Mr. Growse, who restored some of the Fatehpur temples, assigns them to the Tenth Century. This estimate may be approximately correct. Unfortunately there is no epigraphical evidence except a short inscription on the lintel of a ruined temple which was discovered in 1906 by Mr. A. C. Walker, I. C. S., at Saton near Bahrāmpur. It reads: *Oṃ Jayādittya-puttra-Durgadityasya kīrttiḥ*. "The glorious work of Durgāditya, the son of Jayāditya." Judging from the character, it may belong to the 8th Century.

The Sāton temple had a porch of carved stone. Such a porch occurs also in the temples of Bahuā in the Fatehpur District. In nearly every other instance the façade has either collapsed or been rebuilt, so that it is impossible to decide whether the temple had a stone porch originally.

The temples consist invariably of a single cella covered by a double dome and surmounted by a spire of the usual shape. The outer surface is profusely decorated with carved brickwork divided into equal faces by vertical grooves. The carved bricks used in these temples are very different from those found in the earlier monuments such as the temple of Bhītargāon. They are much smaller in size, flat-shaped and carved on one edge with scrollwork, the bricks being joined so as to form a continuous pattern. The entire surface of the edifice is thus decorated, producing a pleasing effect of light and shade. In the older buildings, on the contrary, the carved bricks are only used for ornamental pilasters, string-courses and cornices, the rest of the surface consisting of plain masonry. Here the carved portion of the brickwork usually projects from the face of the wall, whereas in the later temples the carved bricks form a flat or slightly curved surface.

The following are the temples visited in the course of my tour:—

CAWNPUR DISTRICT.

Temple of Parauli, 2 miles north of Bhītargāon, briefly noted by Cunningham (Arch. Survey Report, Vol. XI, pp. 46f.). Its plan must

originally have been a sixteen-sided polygon externally with three sides cut off straight so as to form the façade which is orientated west. The north-western half of the building has collapsed. The preserved portion shows six faces decorated with carved brickwork. The cella is circular in shape. It is called Mahādeo Bābā and contains a stone *līṅga*.

The temples at Rar and Simbhua, five *kos* to the south and three *kos* to the west of Bhītargāon respectively I have not visited. They are mentioned by Cunningham (op. cit., p. 47).

FATEHPUR DISTRICT.

Temple at Tindulī, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Bindkī-Tahsīl, is mentioned by Growse (Suppl. Fatehpur Gaz., p. 11). The square cella is covered over with a ceiling of overlapping stone slabs resting on four pilasters and architraves of the same material. The temple faces north. The plan is circular outside, but the plinth and lower mouldings have been restored by Mr. Growse. The porch is a later addition. About 1880 the temple was repaired by Mr. Growse from a grant sanctioned by the Local Government.

Temple at Bahuā, 13 miles from Fatehpur, on the road to Banda was likewise restored by Growse. It face seast. The ground-plan is square with recessed corners. The cella measures 6' 9" by 6' 5" and the stone porch 5' by 2' 6". The latter was rebuilt by Mr. Growse. The temple is in a fair state of preservation.

Four partly ruined temples at Kurārī, some 2 miles north of Bahuā. The best preserved temple is known as Deorā Bābā. It faces north-east and contains a cella, 5' 2" square, covered over by a double Hindū dome. The ground-plan is similar to that of the Parauli temple. The remaining three temples are in an advanced state of decay.

Temple at Thithaura, some 6 miles north of Bahuā is the best specimen of its kind. It faces east and is almost square in plan. The cella is 5' 1" square and contains a broken image, apparently of Vishṇu. The porch appears to be a later addition. I was told that there exists a second temple at Thithaura, but I have not seen it.

7.—EXPLORATION.

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I spent the months of February and March in excavation on the ancient site of Sahét-Mahét, Bahraich and Gonda Districts. As a preliminary report has been submitted to Government, a short notice will here suffice. I had, to start with, a grant of Rs. 3,000 originally sanctioned for continuing excavations at Kasiā. As this sum proved insufficient, it was decided to turn the work into a civil work and finance it from Famine Relief Funds. In addition to the Rs. 3,000 already sanctioned, Rs. 7,400 were spent in this manner, the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 10,400. Moreover a sum of Rs. 1,200 was granted for the preservation of the buildings excavated.

In the course of the work, a complete survey was made of the site on a scale of 200' in the inch by Mr. A. T. Wilson and a separate survey of Sahét on a scale of 20' in the inch. In the actual excavations I had the assistance of Paṇḍit Dayā Rām Sāhni, whose services Mr. Marshall had placed at my disposal. Bābū Munnā Lāl, deputed by Mr. Oertel, Superintending Engineer, Lucknow, assisted in supervising the workmen and was left by me in charge of the repairs mentioned above. I started the work on the 2nd February with 600 men, which number was gradually raised to 1,600. Among these 1,600 men only 325 were diggers, whereas 1,000 were employed in carrying earth and 230 in clearing the jungle, which completely covered the site.

On the main site, known as Mahét, which covers an area of 40,743 acres and measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles in circuit, I completed the excavation of the two principal monuments—the Kachchī Kuṭī and the Pakkī Kuṭī. The former is a Brahmanical temple, built of brick and decorated with terracotta sculptures; the latter is probably a *stupa*. Not far from these buildings we unearthed one of the main gates of the city, and on the opposite (west) side of Mahét the excavation of the large Jaina temple Sobhuāth was continued. Here numerous Jain sculptures came to light.

At Sahét, which covers 3,229 acres and lies $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of Mahét, we continued the work of previous explorers and completed the excavation of several buildings which they had left unfinished. These include the three temples Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of General Cunningham, his *stupa* No. 5 together with the neighbouring shrines Nos. 6 and 7, and the two temples.

Nos. 11 and 12. The large monastery which occupies the south-western portion of the mound and was partially explored by Dr. Hoey has now been completely excavated. It is of special interest as it contains a chapel facing the entrance gate and provided with an ante-room and a procession path. Near this chapel, several sculptures, partly inscribed, came to light, including a statuette of Jambhala, the Buddhist god of wealth.

The most important find made in the monastery is a well-preserved copper-plate placed in an earthenware case which was discovered in the foundation of one of the cells. It records a donation of six villages to the Community of Buddhist friars residing in the Jetavana by Govinda Chandra, the king of Kanauj, whose grandson was ousted by the Muhammadans. This inscription, therefore, establishes the identity of Sahét with the Jetavana and consequently that of Mahét with the city of Śrāvastī, and thus settles a long disputed question of ancient topography.

The objects discovered in the course of the work have been sent to the Lucknow Museum. They comprise stone and terra-cotta sculptures, ancient coins, carved bricks and pottery. As the museum building does not afford space for their proper exhibition, those finds have been left unpacked and stored away in the *takkhāna*.

**Statement of Expenditure on Excavations at Sahét-Mahét (Gonda and
Bahraich Districts) carried on during the year 1907-08.**

No.	Sub-head.				Amount of Expenditure.	Total.
1	Salaries and travelling allowance—					
	Surveyor	...	...	...	808 8 1	
	Assistant Surveyor	...	...	...	262 10 8	
	Sub-Overseer	...	...	...	156 3 6	
	Clerks	...	...	...	63 1 3	
	Menial servants	...	...	...	42 1 0	1,332 8 6
2	Labour	...	...	...	8,729 15 6	8,729 15 6
3	Rewards	...	...	...	43 14 9	43 14 9
4	Contingencies	...	...	...	282 11 3	282 11 3
Total					10,389 12 0	10,389 2 0
Total Sanction					...	10,000 0 0
Excess expenditure					...	389 9 0

N. B.—Sanction for the excess expenditure has been applied for.

8.—EPIGRAPHY.

—o—

The year 1907-08 has been fruitful in epigraphical discoveries. At Mathurā some fresh Brāhmī inscriptions of the Kushana period have come to light which are of special interest in connection with the sculptures on which they occur. Two of these I wish briefly to note. Among the sculptures acquired by Paṇḍit Rādhā Krishna for the Mathurā Museum is a well-preserved seated Buddha statuette (ht. 2' 3¼"). The Paṇḍit discovered it at the Kaṭrā in the house of a Brāhmin who ignorantly worshipped it as the Brahmanical patriarch Viśvāmitra. The four attending figures—two flywhisk-carriers and two flower-showering celestials, the owner took to represent Rāma and his brothers Lakshmaṇa, Bharata and Śatrughna!

The inscription, which is cut in three lines on the pedestal reads :—

1. *Budharakhitasa mātare Amohā āmsiye Bodhisacho paṭiṭhāpito*
2. *sahā mātāpitihi Sakavihāre*
3. *savasatvānā[m]hitasukhāye.*

"Budharakhita's mother; Amohā-āmsī has erected this Bodhisattva image together with her parents at the Saka vihāra for the welfare and pleasure of all sentient beings."

It is curious that the inscription describes the statuette as a Bodhisattva (Prākṛit *Bodhisacho*), though it presents the same appearance as the Anyor one which is designated as a Buddha image. Unfortunately the head of the latter is lost so that we cannot decide whether the two are similar in every respect. Anyhow, we may assume that the Kaṭrā image represents the historical Bodhisattva Śākyamuni so that, after all, the two statuette depict the same personage.

The term Saka-vihāra I take to denote a Buddhist Convent founded by one of the Śāka satraps of Mathurā whose rule preceded that of the Kushanas. I must, however, admit the possibility that the word corresponds to Sanskrit *svakavihāre* "in her own monastery." I have chosen the former interpretation as it seems more natural and is supported by the evidence of other votive inscriptions in which the convent where an image is set up is always indicated by a distinct proper name.

Another inscribed image of great interest is a colossal Nāga statue (ht. 7' 4") which Paṇḍit Rādhā Krishna pointed out to me near the village

of Chhargāon, 5 miles due south of Mathurā. It is now placed in the Mathurā Museum. The Nāga is recognizable by the sevenfold snake-hood surmounting him. He is standing with his right hand raised over his head. The left hand is broken, but from the analogy of a similar Nāga image in the Mathurā Museum we may assume that it held a cup.

On the back of the statue is a well-preserved inscription in six lines dated in the 40th year in the reign of Huvishka. It thus supplies a new link in the chain of dates of the Indo-Scythian period. The image is distinctly referred to in the inscription as “the Lord Nāga” (*Bhagavā Nāgo*). It was erected in connection with the construction of a tank (*puṣkarani*) and thus affords additional proof that these so-called “Snake-gods” are not human-shaped reptiles, far less deified heroes, but water spirits propitiated in their alternately beneficial and destructive nature. Brahmanical and Buddhist legend bear ample evidence to the same effect.

The prevalence of Nāga worship in ancient Mathurā is also evidenced by an inscribed slab* found in the Jumāpur Mound and now preserved in the Lucknow Museum. It was erected as stated in the inscription “at the place sacred to the Lord, the Nāga king Dadhikarna.”

The Chhargāon image also affords tangible proof that side by side with Buddhism there flourished in Mathurā these popular cults of the deified elements of nature, the origin of which is lost in obscurity. We can thus better understand the endeavours of Buddhist preachers who converted the capricious Nāgas and savage Yakshas into devout worshippers of the Lord Buddha.

One more point is to be noticed. The Nāga of Chhargāon still received occasional homage from the villagers, but they had converted him into an orthodox Brahmanical deity—Dāuji, alias Balarāma the brother of Kṛishṇa. It very often occurs that ancient images of heterodox sects are worshipped nowadays under the name of some Hindū god or goddess. Above I have quoted the instance of the Kaṭrā Buddha who had become Viśvāmitra. But in the case of the Chhargāon it is curious that there are in and round Mathurā other instances in which an ancient Nāga image is being worshipped as Balarāma.† The snake-hood is explained as indicating Śesa-nāga of which Balarāma is believed to be an incarnation. The cup in

* Cf. Bühler, *Epigr. Ind.*, Vol. I, p. 390, No. XVIII where it is erroneously stated that the inscription was found in the Kaṅkāli Tīlā. Cf. Growse, Mathurā.

† For this reason Mr. Growse identified the Nāga figure in the Mathurā Museum with Balarāma.

his left hand is said to refer to his drinking propensities. May we assume that not only these images but the characteristics and the person of Balarama also are derived from the ancient Nāgas which once played such a prominent part in the popular religion of India?

Three copper-plate inscriptions discovered in the United Provinces belong to three rulers of the Gaharvār dynasty of Kanauj and form a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the period immediately preceding the Muhammadan conquest. Earliest in date is the Chandrāvātī plate, dated *Samvat* 1148 (A. D. 1090), of Chandra-deva, the founder of the Gaharvār or Rāthor dynasty. Next comes the Sahet copper-plate which has already been discussed in the previous chapter. It is dated *samvat* 1186 (A. D. 1128) and is a record of Govinda-chandra, the grandson of Chandra-deva. The importance of that ruler may be estimated from the abundance of his copper-plates which range from 1104 to 1155. His grandson Jayachandra was the last Hindu prince of Kanauj who was defeated and killed in 1193. It appears, however, that his son Hariś-chandra still held sway over part of his ancestral domains. For the third copper-plate, dated *samvat* 1253 (A. D. 1195), is issued by this prince, of whom, as far as I know, no other record has yet come to light.* It was found in a famine work at Machhlisahar, Jaunpur District. The success of archæological work in the United Provinces is indeed partly due to the prevailing famine conditions.

Finally, I wish to note an inscription which, though discovered after the close of the official year, has been included in my list of inscriptions on account of its interest. It is incised on a stone *linga* measuring 2' 9" in height which has come to light in a mound called Bharadi Dih, near the village of Karamdāndā, Faizābād District. It is dated in the 117th year of the Gupta era (A. D. 436) on the 10th of Kārttika. It is the record of a Prithivī-shenā who was Councillor and Minister of the crown prince (*mantri-kumārāmātya*) and afterwards General (*mahābalādhipā*) under the Gupta Emperor Kumāra-gupta I. The inscription mentions that Prithivī-shenā's father Śikhara-swāmin was *mantri-kumārāmātya* of Kumāra-gupta's father Chandragupta II, Vikramāditya, from which it appears that this office was hereditary.

* Possibly he is the ruler mentioned in the Belkharā pillar inscription. Cf. *J. R. A. S.* for 1908, pp. 791 f.

9.—ACQUISITIONS FOR MUSEUMS.

—o—

A.—LAHORE MUSEUM.*

GANDHARA SCULPTURES.

1. Image (height 4' 5" ; width 1' 11") of the goddess Hārītī (?) clad in a well draped robe and wearing a flat torques and a necklace hanging down between the breasts, bracelets round the upper arms and a wreath on the head. The feet, arms below the elbows and nose are broken. It was found by Bhagvanlāl Indrajī in the Saptarshi Tīlā at Mathurā. Cf. *J. R. A. S.*, 1894, pp. 542—543 and Burgess, *Ancient Monuments* ; plates 56 and 57.

2. Image (height 4' 7" ; width 1' 6") of Buddha standing with the right arm (hand missing) raised and the left holding the hem of the robe. Plain circular halo. On front of pedestal a relief enclosed between two Indo-Corinthian pilasters which support a cornice decorated with acanthus leaves. In centre relic casket placed on a throne under a canopy. It is worshipped by six devotees. Those to the proper right are a monk and two women, those to the left three monks, the first of whom carries a garland (?). The sides of the pedestal are decorated with two lotus rosettes ; the proper left side is defaced.

3. Image (height 3' 7" ; width 1' 2") of Buddha standing with the right arm (hand missing) raised and the left holding the hem of the robe. Plain circular halo. The image is broken in two above the feet. On pedestal lotus-border enclosed between two Indo-Corinthian pilasters.

4. Torso (height 1' 9" ; width 11½") of Buddha standing with the right arm raised and the left holding the hem of the garment. Both hands missing.

5. Pedestal (height 1' 2" ; width 10½") of standing Bodhisattva image of which only the sandaled feet remain. On front a relief enclosed between two Indo-Corinthian pilasters which support a cornice decorated with acanthus leaves.

6. Head (height 1' 3½" ; width 10") of colossal Buddha image. Ūṛṇā marked by a cavity which originally must have held a precious stone. Hair arranged in schematic rows of curls.

7. Head (height 11½" ; width 6½") of a Buddha image of natural size. Ūṛṇā marked by a cavity which originally must have held a precious stone. Hair arranged in wavy locks.

8. Mask (height 1' ½" ; width 7½") of head of a Buddha of natural size. Nose and forehead damaged. Hair arranged in wavy locks. *Ushnīsha* treated as a *krobulos* tied up with a cord.

*Nos. 1—50 have been transferred to Lahore from the Municipal Museum, Delhi.

* 9—12. Four heads (height 8" ; width $4\frac{1}{4}"$, $7\frac{1}{4}" \times 4\frac{1}{4}"$, $7\frac{3}{4}" \times 4"$ and $7" \times 4"$ respectively) of Buddha image of less than natural size. Hair arranged in wavy locks.

13. Statuette (height 1' 6" ; width 5") of Buddha standing. Arms and halo damaged ; feet and pedestal missing.

14. Torso (height 1' ; width 6") of standing Buddha statuette. Arms partly missing.

15. Statuette (height $8\frac{1}{4}"$; width $10\frac{1}{2}"$) of headless Buddha seated cross-legged in the attitude of preaching on a lotus throne supported by an elephant, two crouching atlantes and two lions. The latter are an indication that Buddha's seat is meant for a throne (Sanskrit *simhāsana* literally "lion-seat"). There are traces of attending figures, probably Bodhisattvas, which once stood on both sides of the Buddha figure.

16. Fragment (height 1' $5\frac{1}{2}"$; width 1' $\frac{1}{2}"$) of a bas-relief representing the Dīpaṅkara-jātaka. Both the ends of the sculpture with the figures of Dīpaṅkara Buddha and the flower-girl are lost. Of the Buddha only the right foot is still visible. The preserved portion contains the figure of Sumedha five times, first buying the lotus-flowers from the girl, then approaching the Buddha, then kneeling and spreading out his hair as a carpet for the Buddha to walk on, then presenting the lotus-flowers (both arms missing) and finally rising in the air (defaced). The sculpture is much injured. The crenelated top of the city wall of Dīpavatī can still be traced above.

17. Bas-relief (height 8" ; width $9\frac{3}{4}"$) representing Buddha seated cross-legged on a throne placed under a tree of which the foliage is visible over his head. His right hand is raised in the attitude of protection. To his right three monks with shaven heads are standing, the one in front with folded hands, the second carrying an offering (?) and the third behind showering flowers. On the proper left side there were probably the same number of monks. But only the one in front carrying an alms-bowl is preserved. The other two figures are lost with part of the sculpture.

18. Fragment (height 1' $4\frac{1}{4}"$; width $11\frac{1}{2}"$) of a bas-relief containing two panels enclosed within a double border. The upper panel shows Buddha seated cross-legged on a low platform under a tree of which the foliage is visible over his head. His right hand is raised, his left holds some indistinct object. To his right two male figures are standing holding each a round object. They are dressed in tunics, trousers and shoes and wear ornamental turbans. Behind the second one a palm-tree. The lower panel shows Buddha seated cross-legged on a low platform under a tree of which the foliage is visible over his head. His right hand is raised and his left holds an alms-bowl. To his right three male figures in royal dress are standing, marked by their haloes as divine beings. The two in front carry each an alms-bowl in the right hand. Over the third one is some foliage. The scene seems to refer to the presentation of the four cups by the four *lokapālas*. The proper left side of the sculpture is missing.

19. Fragment (height 7" ; width $4\frac{1}{2}"$) of a bas-relief containing a female figure seated on a throne, both feet resting on a footstool. A circular halo marks her as a divine being. She holds in her left arm a nude child standing on her left knee and

embracing her with both arms. Its head is lost. Her right hand is raised towards a second child which is visible over her shoulder. The figure presumably represents the Yaksha queen Hārītī with her children. The proper right half of the sculpture which is broken must have contained the figure of the Yaksha king Kubera.

20. Fragment (height 6" ; width 1' 3½") of a frieze containing two figures under ogee arches alternating with Indo-Persopolitan pilasters. One figure is a Buddha seated cross-legged on a low platform, both hands resting in the lap in the attitude of meditation. The other figure is a male, clad in an ample robe and a turban and standing with a flower in his right hand.

21. Fragment (height 1' 8" ; width 5½") of an upright with three small panels, each containing two male figures standing in the attitude of adoration. Those in the uppermost panel are monks and those in the two lower panels lay-members. Along the proper right side of the sculpture there runs a border of vine leaves.

22. Fragment (height 9" ; width 3¾") of an upright containing portions of two panels. The lower panel has a male figure standing with the hands folded in front of the breast. The upper panel seems to have contained a similar figure, broken above the knees.

23. Fragment (height 5½" ; width 3") of an upright containing one complete central panel and portions of two broken panels above and beneath. In each panel there are two figures standing.

24. Fragment (height 3½" ; width 6½") of a frieze with a Buddha figure seated cross-legged in meditation under a tree and a worshipping male figure kneeling on each side. On the proper left side where the sculpture is broken there seems to have been a similar scene separated from the first by an Indo-Corinthian pilaster.

25. Fragment (height 2¾" ; width 6½") of a circular frieze containing Buddha figures separated by trees (?) surmounted by a modillion cornice.

26. Fragment (height 3½" ; width 1' 7") of the circular drum of a miniature *stūpa*. In centre Buddha seated cross-legged in meditation under a tree with four adoring figures standing to his right and three to his left. This scene seems to have been repeated all along the frieze, the groups of figures being separated by trees. Modillion cornice above.

27. Fragment (height 5" ; width 10") of a frieze consisting of a row of garland-carrying cupids, of which two are preserved.

28. Fragment (height 3½" ; width 10½") of circular frieze with figure of Buddha seated in meditation under a tree with two garland carrying cupids on each side. Indo-Corinthian pilaster to proper right and modillion cornice above.

29. Fragment (height 1' ; width 8") of circular slab (halo ?) with projecting figures of male worshippers standing with folded hands in the attitude of adoration.

30. Bas-relief (height 4" ; width 9") with figure of Buddha, seated cross-legged in meditation under a tree and two male lay members kneeling on each side. Indo-Corinthian pilaster to proper left and modillion cornice above.

31. Capital (height $5\frac{1}{2}$ " ; width 9") of Indo-Corinthian pilaster with Buddha figurine seated in meditation inserted in the foliage.

32. Fragment (height 3" ; width 2") of modillion cornice with five complete and one broken bracket.

33. Fragment (height 2" ; width $8\frac{1}{2}$ ") of modillion cornice with four complete and one broken bracket.

34. Bracket (height 3" ; width 9") of a modillion cornice.

35. Fragment (height $7\frac{1}{2}$ " ; width 1' 11") of a frieze consisting of a Buddhist railing surmounted by an acanthus cornice.

36. Fragment (height 6" ; width $9\frac{1}{2}$ ") of a slab ornamented on three sides with rosettes and half-rosettes enclosed in plain raised borders.

37. Fragment (height 3" ; width 1' 9") of a cornice ornamented with a rope border.

38. Fragment (height $1\frac{3}{4}$ " ; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ ") of a cornice decorated with acanthus leaves.

STUCCO FIGURES.

39. Head (height 8") of Buddha figure. Nose and right ear slightly damaged. Hair treated in schematic rows of locks. High *ushnīṣa* ; no *ūrṇā*.

40. Head (height $6\frac{1}{2}$ ") of Buddha figure, well preserved, hair treated in schematic rows of locks. *Ushnīṣa* ; no *ūrṇā*.

41. Head (height $5\frac{1}{4}$ ") of Bodhisattva (?) figure. Nose and ears broken. Surface slightly damaged. Ornamental head-dress. Traces of *ushnīṣa*.

42. Head (height 5") of Bodhisattva (?) figure. Nose and ears broken. Surface damaged in places. Ornamental head-dress.

43. Head (height $2\frac{3}{4}$ ") of Buddha (?) figurine. Nose and ears broken. Surface defaced.

44. Head (height 5") of lion with protruding eyes and tongue. Lower jaw and part of upper jaw lost. Manes marked on the forehead.

45. Fragment (height $3\frac{1}{2}$ ") of lion's (?) head. Proper left half missing. Manes marked on the forehead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

46. Fragment (height $12\frac{3}{4}$ " ; width 13") of a slate inscribed with an incomplete Tibetan inscription of eight lines. Of the ninth line only the upper portion is partly preserved.

47—48. Two tablets (height 5" ; width $3\frac{3}{4}$ ") of baked clay, incased in wooden frames. They represent Gautama Buddha seated cross-legged on a lotus seat inside a chapel surmounted by a *śikhara* spire. Round the spire the foliage of the

Bodhi tree (*Ficus religiosa*, Hindi *pīpal*) is visible—indicating that the Buddha is shown here at the moment of his enlightenment (*bodhi*). This is confirmed by the position of his right hand with which he touches the earth in order to call her to witness of his good works. This attitude is technically known as the earth-touching attitude (Sanskrit *bhūmisparśa-mudrā*). The space on both sides of the chapel is filled with *stūpas* of various sizes, as are actually found round important Buddhist shrines.

Below the lotus-seat is an inscription in three lines containing the so-called Buddhist creed. Judging from the character, these tablets seem to belong to the 7th or 8th Century of the Christian era.

49. Illustrated Hindi Manuscript entitled “ Rāg aur Rāgnī ”.

50. Harmony of the four Gospels and other book in Tibetan printed at Kyelang (British Lahul) at the Moravian Mission Press.

51. Statuette (height o. m. 22) of a Bodhisattva seated cross-legged on a throne. His right hand is raised to the shoulder, the left holds a vessel. He has a circular halo and wears the usual ornaments. The sculpture is Gandharian ; but it is of a debased type and probably of a comparatively late date.

52. Fragment (height o. m. 125 ; width o. m. 285) of a sculpture which evidently formed the top of an image slab. It contains two flying male figures holding a casket, which must have been over the head of the image. Apparently there was a row of female figures, likewise flying and carrying offerings, on both sides of the halo. Only one of these figures is entire and two are partly preserved. It was found near Mandiān, Talāi Dhuri, Patiala State.

TIBETAN PAINTINGS.

FROM LADAKH.

53. Picture on canvas mounted on cloth (height 3'). The central figure is a Buddha seated on a lotus in “ the earth-touching attitude.” It is surmounted by five smaller Buddha figures seated cross-legged on lotus-seats and distinguished by various gestures. In the proper left lower corner is the figure of Vaiśravaṇa or Kubera (Tibetan rNam-thos-sras) the god of wealth, holding a lemon in his right, and a pearl-vomiting mongoose in his left hand. The six Buddha figures probably represent the six predecessors of Śākyamuni, though the gestures (Sanskrit *mudrā*) do not quite agree (Cf. Grünwedel, *Mythologie des Buddhismus in Tibet und der Mongolei*, p. 9, fig. 4).

54. Picture on cloth (1' 1½") with nine demonical figures each of which is marked with an inscription in Tibetan. The central figure has three faces and six arms in which he holds a thunderbolt, a trident, a mace (?) to the right and a bell, a skull (?) and an arrow to the left. He has a frontal eye and a diadem of skulls. He clasps his Śakti who is white-coloured and holds a skull in her left hand. Both figures are surrounded by a halo of flames. The remaining seven figures are animal-headed witches.

ANTIQUITIES FROM SUNET (LUDHIANA DISTRICT).*

55. A square terra-cotta tablet ($3\frac{3}{4}$ " wide) carved on both sides.
56. A square terra-cotta tablet nearly 2" broad with three parallel curves on one side.
57. A fragment of sandstone, 3" by $2\frac{3}{8}$ ", with flower pot in relief.
58. Fragment of stone.
59. A circular disc of baked clay, 4" in diameter, having a *yantra* or spell (?) carved on both sides.
60. A small rectangular terra-cotta tablet, 2" by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", with three curves on one side.
61. A spindle whorl.
62. A square tablet of baked clay, 1" broad, with some lineal marks on both sides.
63. A rectangular tablet of clay, 1" by $\frac{3}{4}$ ", with marks on one side.
- 64—80. Seventeen circular clay sealings of four different dies bearing the following legend in two lines : (1) *Śaṅkara-Nā* (2) *rāyaṇābhyā*[m]. The length of their diameter varies between $1\frac{1}{4}$ " and $\frac{3}{4}$ ". The four dies must have belonged to different dates. They may be assigned to the Kushāṇa and early Gupta periods. One sealing has a seal-impression on the reverse contained in an ellipse and consisting of a trident and two letters which appear to be *nābhyā*. Another has on the reverse the legend *Harī[ś]arm[m]a* with indistinct symbols above.
- 81—82. Two sealings with elliptical impression ($\frac{3}{4}$ " \times $\frac{1}{2}$ "). Legend : *Śrī Kṛishṇadattasya*. Early Gupta period. The symbol shown above this legend is that of a quoit (*chakra*).
- 83—86. Four sealings with elliptical seal-impression ($\frac{3}{4}$ " \times $\frac{5}{8}$ "). Legend : *Harī[ś]arma* ; conch symbol above. Kushāṇa period. Cf. above sub No. 64—80.
- 87—89. Three sealings with rectangular seal impression ($\frac{13}{16}$ " \times $\frac{3}{4}$ "). Legend : *Rudraśarma* with a trident above. Kushāṇa period.
90. Elliptical clay sealing with a diademed head to the right. The axes of the seal are 1" and $\frac{7}{8}$ " approximately.
91. Elliptical clay sealing, the axes being 1" and $1\frac{1}{4}$ ". Its one side represents a trident.
92. A circular sealing $1\frac{1}{8}$ " in diameter. Legend : *Gaṅgabhadra* (?), with trident and a snake above.
93. A spherical clay sealing, the axes of which are $\frac{7}{8}$ " \times 1". The legend on one side is *Gaṅgabhadra* written under a trident. That on the other is a trident and *Gaṅga* in one line.
94. Circular clay seal nearly 1" in diameter. The legend is : *Śrī-Vishṇu-mah*.
- 95—97. Three irregular-shaped clay sealings. The largest is $\frac{7}{8}$ " long at one side, the smallest too is $\frac{7}{8}$ " long at the middle. The legend is *Mura* (?) and a trident in

* This and the following lists have been prepared by my assistant Pandit Hirananda.

one line. The smallest one bears a legend consisting of four letters on the reverse.

98. Elliptical sealing 1" in diameter. The legend seems to be : *Śrī Mitra (gupta)eya*.

99. Elliptical sealing, axes, $\frac{7}{8}$ " and $\frac{2}{3}$ " long. The legend enclosed by an elliptical curve is *Vishṇutrāta*.

100. An irregular elliptical-shaped clay sealing, the largest axe of which is $1\frac{1}{8}$ " One side contains a legend which seems to be : *Māgha-śīlasya*.

101. Circular clay sealing $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter. It has a gourd-like sign above the legend which seems to be *Śrī-Vishṇudāsasya*.

102. Sealing with two seal-impressions on the obverse. Legend not read.

103. Circular (?) clay sealing about 1" in diameter, axes 1" and $1\frac{1}{8}$ " in length. Legend under the representation of a club (?) and a human figure (?) is : *Jitam Bhagava[tā]*.

104. A circular clay sealing, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter, with a couchant lion and the legend *Srīvarmasya* underneath on one side.

105. An elliptical clay sealing 1" by $1\frac{1}{4}$ " in dimensions. The legend on the obverse is *Śaṅkara-Nārāyaṇāḥyām* and on the reverse only two letters *sasya* are distinct. (Cf. No. 64—80).

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B.—ACQUISITIONS LUCKNOW MUSEUM.

OBJECTS PURCHASED AT KOSAM, ALLAHABAD DISTRICT.

TERRA-COTTAS.

1. Seal with rectangular base and trapezoidical elevation. It is surmounted by a circular handle which is pierced by a small hole and has the *Svastika* emblem at the top. Four lines in low relief which go round divide the portion between the handle and the base into four parts. The base measures $1\frac{5}{8}$ " by $1\frac{11}{16}$ ". The height is $1\frac{9}{16}$ " and the top is $1\frac{3}{16}$ " in diameter. The legend written on the base is in Prākṛit. To read it we have to proceed from the left upper corner and turn the seal round. It runs :—*Kiṇhanadisa*. Sanskrit *Krishna-nandinah* "Of Krishnanandin."

On palæographic grounds this seal can be ascribed to the 4th Century A. D. As the letters are not reversed, it appears that the seal was not intended for making impressions. The hole in the handle was probably meant for passing a ring.

2. A tablet ($3\frac{9}{16}$ " \times $4\frac{1}{8}$ ") damaged at the sides. It represents a male and a female figure seated on an ornamental chair in an amorous attitude with their feet resting on a footstool. The background has floral ornamentation and the chair is shown in perspective. Two small holes at the upper corners indicate that the tablet was meant for hanging.

3. A tablet ($2"$ \times $5\frac{3}{8}"$) with a female figure standing with her hands resting on the girdle. She wears a peculiar head dress like a turban, ear-rings, necklace, bangles and anklets.

The resemblance, which this as well as the three following figures bear with those on the Mathurā railing-pillars (for which see V. A. Smith. *The Jaina Stūpa of Mathurā* plates LXI-II) would indicate that they belong to the same age.

4. Female figure ($1\frac{7}{8}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$) standing with her right hand placed on the thigh. She holds in the left hand an indistinct round object against her shoulder and wears ear-rings, necklace, etc.

5. A small worn figure of a female ($2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4''$) standing with her right hand placed in front of the body and the left arm extended downwards holding an indistinct object in the hand. The legs are disproportionately long.

6. Figure of a standing female ($2'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$) with lower portion broken. It has very elaborate head-dress, necklace and girdle, thin waist and broad hips. The hands with wristlets put on, are placed on the girdle. The small aperture at the middle of the head-dress would indicate that it was intended for hanging.

7. Bust of a female ($2\frac{3}{8}'' \times 3\frac{7}{8}''$) wearing disproportionately large ear-rings, a necklace and a head ornament. The right ear and the nose are damaged and the figurine appears to be a fragment. Round the head there are three large holes the use of which is not apparent.

8. Fragment ($2\frac{13}{16}'' \times 3\frac{3}{8}''$) of a female figurine with left hand raised above shoulder and top pierced with small circular cavity.

9. Fragment ($2\frac{1}{16}'' \times 2''$) with bust of a female whose right hand, ornamented with bangles and wristlet, holds the right ear-ring. The left fore-arm which is broken probably rested on the hip. The tiara-like head-dress is peculiar. There is floral decoration round the head and the top is pierced by a small aperture.

10. A tablet ($3'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$) with a male and a female figure standing. The lower portion of it is broken and the top is pierced by a hole. The female figure has a turban-like head-dress.

11. Male figurine ($1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{7}{8}''$) squatting with his hands placed on the knees. He wears ear-rings, necklace and coat and has a peculiar head-dress which is pierced by a small aperture that might have been meant for passing a ring. The object in the left hand may be a money bag in which case the figure would represent Kubera. Large circular hole is to be seen midway between the legs.

12. Male figure ($2\frac{1}{8}'' \times 4''$) like No. 11. The head-dress is slightly different and the hole is made beneath the figure.

13. Male figure ($2\frac{3}{16}'' \times 3\frac{7}{8}''$) resembling No. 12 except that it has no hole.

14. Male figure ($1\frac{5}{8}'' \times 3\frac{7}{8}''$) like No. 13, with a small circular hole piercing the upper portion of the head-dress.

15. A much worn male figure ($1\frac{11}{16}'' \times 3\frac{5}{16}''$) like No. 14.

16. Male figure ($2''$ by $3\frac{3}{4}''$). Description as before. Its lower portion is broken. Privities appear to have been exposed, hence the representation seems to be nude.

17. Male figure ($2'' \times 4''$). Description as in No. 16. The broken back shows that these figurines are hollow within.

18. Male figure ($2'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$) like No. 13.

19. A grotesque male figure ($2\frac{1}{8}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$) squatting and covering his chin with both hands. Right side is much worn. Anklet is to be seen on the left foot. It seems to be rude. The top of the head is pierced by a small cavity.

20. Upper body of a ram ($2\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$) decorated and with forelegs turned upwards. It is pierced from right to left shoulder and there is a deep hole at the top of the head. One deep and large hole is to be seen at the head. It is pierced with two more holes—one on each side under the horns. Possibly this is a toy and the cavities were intended for passing a piece of wood or a ring to turn it round.

21. Figure ($5'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$) representing the upper part of a ram's body, surmounted by a curious ornamentation on the head and mutilated. Other particulars are like those of No. 20.

22. Figure ($4'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$) like No. 21 but has no ornamentation on the head and is much worn.

23. Figure of the upper body of a ram ($2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{5}{8}''$) resembling No. 21. The hole under the left horn is broken and the ornamentation is worn.

24. Figure ($2\frac{3}{8}'' \times 3\frac{1}{8}''$) of a ram similar to No. 22.

25. Figure ($2\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{8}''$) like No. 22 ; but appears to have had no holes under the horns.

26. Figure ($3'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$) like No. 25.

27. Figure ($2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$) resembling No. 20. Much worn.

28. Fragment ($1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$) representing an ornamented pair of arms.

29. Fragmentary human head ($3'' \times 6''$) with a turban.

30. Head ($3\frac{5}{8}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$) of a pot image with disproportionately large ears and protuberant turban. Its left ear is partly broken. (Cf. pot images of Kasiā).

31. Head ($3\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$) of pot image with round face, prominent eyes and disproportionately long ears. The right ear has a large ring and the left ear is broken.

32. Head of pot image ($1\frac{7}{16}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$) with *Śikha*.

33. Human head ($2'' \times 3\frac{3}{8}''$) like No. 32. Here the *Śikha* is circular, broad and bulged upwards so as to resemble a cap.

34. Human head ($3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$) with right ear smaller than the left one.

35. Head ($3\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4\frac{7}{16}''$) of a pot image with a turban. The depressed nose and the eyes, one of which is higher than the other, as well as the open lips make it a very ugly representation.

36. Human head ($3\frac{1}{8}'' \times 4\frac{3}{16}''$) with a semi-circular turban resting on the ears and open mouth.

37. Human head ($4'' \times 5\frac{5}{16}''$) of pot image with broken image and much worn.

38. Male figure ($2\frac{3}{8}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$) of a very poor make with lower portion broken and no left arm.

39. Human ? figurine ($1\frac{5}{8}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$). Much worn.
40. Figurine ($3'' \times 4''$) of a man standing with right hand raised against right shoulder and left placed on the girdle. It wears necklace and girdle. Head and legs lost. It resembles Mathurā figures referred to in No. 3.
41. Spout ($2'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$) held by a *makara* head.
42. Spout $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$ like No. 41.
43. Indistinct object ($1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{13}{16}''$) with carved concentric circles.
44. Round tablet $1\frac{2}{3}''$ in diameter with the figure of an elephant in relief.
45. A broken walnut ? like piece $2''$ broad.
46. A square mould, $2\frac{1}{2}''$ in height, probably used for printing cloth.
47. Mould ($2\frac{1}{3}'' \times 2\frac{1}{3}''$) shaped like a horse shoe and like No. 46 used for printing cloth.
48. Elephant ($1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{7}{8}''$) mounted by a man of whom only the left leg remains. It has ornamental depressions on the back; legs and face gone.
49. Fish ($1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$) pierced by a hole meant probably for passing a ring.
50. Head of a pot image ($1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{7}{8}''$); left ear lost.
51. One half of a hollow globe of baked clay ($3\frac{3}{4}''$ in diameter), with ledge round the edge and a pierced projection. It may be a censer (Cf. Kasiā censer of metal).
52. Spindle whorl ? $1\frac{11}{16}''$ of sun dried-clay.
53. An indistinct object of clay ($\frac{11}{16}'' \times \frac{15}{16}''$) with depressed sides.
54. Fragment ($\frac{7}{8}''$) of polished black pottery.
55. A seal-like object of clay ($1''$ in diameter) with floral ornamentation in low relief.

STONES.

56. Round lid of stone (steatite ?) $2\frac{7}{8}''$ in diameter.
57. Lid of a casket $1\frac{13}{16}''$ in diameter.
58. Tablet ($2\frac{1}{8}'' \times 2\frac{11}{16}''$) carved with a male figure. Perhaps it represents a Triton as found in Mathurā sculpture.

59—69. Troy weights. Two of them which are heaviest weigh nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas and are of highly polished black marble ? The lightest weighs nearly 2 mashas.

60. Fragment of a soft stone ($1\frac{1}{4}''$ long) pierced with a small hole at one side.
61. Fragment of a variegated soft stone $\frac{3}{4}''$ long and $\frac{7}{8}''$ in width.
- 62—84. Beads.
85. Indistinct object of soft stone ($\frac{7}{18}'' \times 1\frac{1}{16}''$). Its peculiar shape resembles the letter M surmounted by the figure 8.

METALLIC PIECES.

86—121. Pieces of some alloy—perhaps of copper—probably fragments of ornaments.

122. Fish ($\frac{9}{16}'' \times 1''$) of bell metal.
123. Tortoise ($\frac{15}{16}'' \times 1''$) of bell metal (?)
124. Bead ($\frac{3}{8}''$ in diameter).

125—126. Thimbles ($\frac{5}{8}'' \times \frac{7}{8}''$). One has a small hole on both sides.

127. A hollow bell-like object of brass (?) ($\frac{5}{8}'' \times \frac{7}{8}''$) with concentric circles on the outer surface.

128. Thimble-like object, $\frac{3}{8}'' \times 1''$, of lead (?) surmounted by a cap.

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FINDS SAHET-MAHET.

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7 boxes containing sculptures.

8 boxes containing terra-cottas.

1 box containing carved bricks.

2 boxes containing ancient pottery.

1 box containing pottery and minor finds.

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D.—ACQUISITIONS MATHURA MUSEUM.

1—90.	90 sculptures (of which 9 inscribed) transferred from Public Library Allahabad.				
91—112.	22 sculptures extracted from an ancient well on site of former hamlet of Jamālpur.				
				Rs.	A. P.
113.	Drum of miniature <i>stūpa</i> from Dhruv Tīlā, purchased for	25	0	0	
114.	Inscribed Jaina statuette from Mātā Maṭ.				
115.	Torso of Bodhisattva statue, purchased for	...	3	0	0
116.	Bas-relief representing Buddha visited by Indra, purchased for	...	5	0	0
117.	Colossal Buddha head, purchased for	...	1	0	0
118.	Mora well inscription, acquired for	...	45	8	0
119.	Fragment Choba's well, purchased for	...	0	8	0
120—121.	Bas-relief and statuette from Rāj Ghāṭ, purchased for	...	19	0	0
122.	Female statue, worshipped as Kubja, purchased for	...	3	4	0
123—124.	Inscribed Buddha image from Anyor and detached head, obtained for	...	33	11	0
125.	Inscribed Buddha image from Kaṭrā, purchased for	...	90	0	0
126—127.	Inscribed Colossal Yaksha (?) statue and Narasimha image from Parkham.				
128—129.	Buddha image and torso of Bodhisattva from Police Lines	1	4	0	
130—136.	Six small scriptures from Kaṭra and Jogipura, purchased for	7	8	0	
137—140.	Five statuettes of Brahmanical deities, presented by Mahant Saligram of Cawnpur.				
141.	Brahmanical sculpture	...	4	0	0
142.	Jaina statuette	...	4	0	0
143.	Bracket from Kakor Ghāṭī, Mathurā City, obtained for	...	3	8	0
144—145.	Fragment of <i>ūrdhvapatta</i> and miniature <i>stūpa</i>	...	2	8	0
146—148.	Inscribed "Tablet of homage" and two railing pillars from Holi Gate, obtained for	...	114	6	0
149—150.	Two fragments of female statues from Bhūtesar, obtained for	...	4	8	0
151.	Modern Kṛishṇa image from Hans Ganj, obtained for	...	8	2	0
152.	Inscribed pedestal of Buddha image from Naugām	...	4	8	0
153.	Three-faced image from Bhadār	...	7	0	0
154—160.	Seven Buddhist railing-pillars from Kotā	...	15	10	0
161.	Inscribed pedestal	...	7	0	0
162.	Bust of Buddha image	...	1	0	0
163.	Pillar base	...	3	0	0
164.	Lion figure.				
165.	Sculpture representing tree-spirits.				
166.	Double bracket, presented by Seth Bhik Chand.				
	TOTAL	...	413	13	0

10.—PUBLICATIONS.

A.—REPORTS AND CATALOGUES.

In course of preparation.

Inscriptions of Chambā State—Report of the Archæological Survey of India. New Imperial Series. With facsimiles of fifty inscriptions, one map and text illustrations.

Tile-mosaics of Lahore Fort.—Report of the Archæological Survey of India. New Imperial Series. With coloured reproductions of one hundred and fifteen figured panels and elevation showing their position on the Fort wall.

Excavations of Kasiā.—Report of the Archæological Survey of India. New Imperial Series.

Catalogue of sculptures and inscriptions preserved in the Municipal Museum at Mathurā. With plates.

Catalogue of the archæological collections preserved in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow, by Babu Rakhal Das Banerji.

Catalogue of the museum of archæology in the Naubat Khāna, Delhi Fort.

Catalogue of Græco-Buddhist sculptures preserved in the Central Museum at Lahore.

B.—CONTRIBUTIONS ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.

1904-05.

Notes on excavations at Kasiā.

Inscribed brass statuette from Fatehpur, Kāngrā District.

The ruined temple in the Nūrpur Fort, by Pandit Hirananda.

1905-06.

Excavations at Kasiā.

Monuments of Kāngrā ruined in the earthquake.

1906-07.

Excavations at Kasiā.

The Mathurā School of Sculpture.

1907-08.

Excavations at Sahét-Mahét.

Note on brick temples in the Caunpur and Fatehpur Districts.

Ancient coins and sealings from Sunét, Ludhiāna District, by Pandit Hirananda.

Antiquities from Kosam, Allahabad District, by Pandit Hirananda.

C.—CONTRIBUTIONS TO EPIGRAPHIA INDICA.

Inscribed images in the Mathurā Museum.

Stone inscription in the temple of Triloknāth, Mandi (Mandi State) by Pandit Hirananda.

Chandrāvatī copper-plate inscription of Chandra-deva of Kanauj, dated Samvat 1148.

Sahét copper-plate inscription of Govinda-Chandra of Kanauj, dated Samvat 1186, by Pandit Dayā Rām Sāhni.

Machhlisahr copper-plate inscription of Hariśchandra of Kanauj, dated Samvat 1253, by Pandit Hirananda.

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Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iena, Paris.

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- „ „ Christiania, Norway.
- British School at Athens, Greece.
- Société Archéologique d'Athènes, Greece.

AMERICA.

- American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.
- Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
- Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.
- America Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, Chicago.

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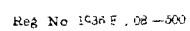
Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer.
College Library, Ajmer.

Baroda.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.



Fig. 1



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY,
NORTHERN CIRCLE,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1909.

PRICE :—*One rupee or one shilling and four pence.*

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY
NORTHERN CIRCLE
FOR THE
Year ending 31st March 1909.

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PART I.

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. Statements of the expenditure under this head are given in
Conservation. **Appendix A.**

The most important works carried out during the year under report are the repairs to the ancient stone temple at Baijnāth, Kangra District, which are stated to have been completed, and the repairs to the ancient brick temple at Bhītargāon in the Cawnpur District which are in progress and should be completed during 1910. My proposals with regard to the necessary repairs to the temple at Bhītargāon and other ancient monuments in the Cawnpur District together with a list of ancient monuments declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Act of 1904, will be found in Part II of this report.

2. The final report on the excavations at Sahēth-Mahēth will
Exploration. appear in the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey Department for 1907-08. These excavations were continued by the Director General of Archæology during the last cold season. During the hot season Pandit Radha Krishan cleared the Ganeshar and Sitohā tanks near Mathurā (Muttra) at a cost of Rs. 200 but the results were disappointing, the sculptures found in the course of the work being insignificant and worn. A detailed list of acquisitions for the museums will be found in Appendix, B.

3. During the year under report twelve more epigraphs were discovered. Eight of these are inscribed on stone, three engraved on copper-plates and one on a bronze pillar. The earliest of these comes from Garhwā in the Allahabad District. Palaeographically it can be relegated to the second century A. D. The inscription from Siyā in Chambā State belonging to the 1st year of Āsaṭa and the one at Dihuli in the Mainpuri District of the United Provinces which is dated Samvat 1486 in the reign of Śrī Vīra-Simhadēva, possess some historical interest. Of the

copper-plates the one belonging to the reign of Paramārdideva and dated Samvat 1233 is the earliest. A detailed list of inscriptions copied, will be found in Appendix C.

4. Notes on this subject by Dr. Vogel will be found in Part II of Museums. this report.

5. A list of publications prepared by Dr. Vogel and others will be Publications. found in Part II of this report. The only notes that I have had printed myself being "Conservation Notes on the Ancient Monuments in the Cawnpur District, dated 1909," which have not yet been received from the press.

6. A descriptive list of photographs taken on tour will be found in Photographs. Appendix, D.

7. A list of drawings prepared during the year will be found in Drawings. Appendix, E.

8. This work has now been taken in hand and steady progress has List of Ancient Monuments. been made, but it will of course take a considerable time to draw up a complete and up to date list of all the Ancient Monuments in the Northern Circle, owing to the number of sites that will have to be inspected. My Assistant Pandit Hirananda M. A. is rendering me every assistance in compiling the list and it gives me much pleasure to record here my appreciation of his valuable services.

9. I took over charge of this office from Dr. Vogel on the afternoon Departmental Notes of the 5th January 1909. No other changes have occurred during the year under report. The staff has been carrying out its work to my entire satisfaction and I have much pleasure in recording my appreciation of its services. Dr. Vogel granted one month's leave to the Assistant, one month and twenty day's leave to the clerk, a temporary clerk being appointed in his place on Rs. 30 a month, and one month's leave was granted to the photographer. There is one important change, and I believe I am correct in calling it a change, as previously to November 1908, the same difficulty does not appear to have been experienced by officers of this Department as at present, and that is the refusal of the Comptroller, India Treasuries to acknowledge the authority of Local Governments to sanction any extra or special expenditure incurred by officers of this Department without the Local Government first obtaining the sanction of the Government of India, on the grounds that the Archæological Survey Department is an Imperial one. I need hardly point out, that as all such applications have to be made through

the Local Government, this arrangement causes extra correspondence, waste of stationery and postage stamps and delay in receiving payment. Sometimes the excess expenditure is of a very trivial character. For instance during October 1908 Dr. Vogel was compelled to remove his office to another building in Lahore and the cost of removal amounted to Rs. 6-7-3 in excess of the amount fixed for office rent, so he applied to the Local Government to sanction the extra expense unavoidably incurred and of course obtained it, but the charges were objected to by the Comptroller for want of the sanction of the Government of India. In August 1908 Dr. Vogel received instructions from the Government of India through the Director General of Archæology to prepare a complete set of estampages of all Aśoka Inscriptions in his Circle and he deputed the photographer to go on tour in Februry. 1909 and carry out the work. As many of these inscriptions are very large and at some height above ground (scaffolding in some cases having to be erected) it was found impossible for the man to do the work without an assistant. As none of the peons was available at the time to assist him owing to two of them being on tour with me leaving only one at Head-quarters, an application was made to the Local Government to sanction the extra services of a Khalāsi at Rs. 8 per month for two months and obtained. The work was completed and the estampages safely despatched and delivered but up to the present the extra expenditure incurred by this office has not been recovered for reason stated above. In order to avoid unnecessary delay in receiving prompt payment of such expenditure, I have requested the Local Government to allow me to apply to the Government of India Home Department direct in future.

The expenditure incurred during the year was as follows :—

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1908-09.

SUB-HEADS.						Annual ex- penses.	Budget grant.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Salaries of Gazetted Officers.</i>							
Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	5,676 11 6	
Offg. Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	919 5 8	
Total Salaries						6,596 1 2	6,700 0 0
<i>Salaries of Establishment.</i>							
Pandit	...	...	...	...	...	1,800 0 0	
Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	425 0 0	
Temporary clerk	...	...	...	...	...	50 5 2	
Draftsmen	...	...	...	...	...	1,450 0 0	
Photographer	...	...	...	...	...	670 0 0	
Servants	...	...	...	...	...	466 5 0	
Total Salaries						4,861 10 2	5,400 0 0
<i>Allowances.</i>							
Travelling Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	3,004 8 6	4,000 0 0
Compensation for dearness of provisions	...	...	...	...	...	101 8 0	
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
Rent, rates and taxes	...	...	...	...	...	656 7 3	
Tour Charges	...	...	...	...	...	791 4 3	
Printing of Archæological Report for 1907-08	...	...	...	...	...	271 4 8	
Photography Charges	...	...	...	...	...	250 11 0	
Postage Charges	...	...	...	...	...	144 2 0	
Hot and cold weather Charges	...	...	...	...	...	68 9 10	
Telegraph Charges	...	...	...	...	...	18 9 6	
Purchase and carriage of stationery	...	...	...	...	...	35 11 0	
" " repair of furniture	...	...	...	...	...	165 0 3	
" " " tents	...	...	...	...	...	52 12 6	
" of books and maps etc.	...	...	...	...	...	124 13 0	
" of drawing instruments	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	
Liveries of peons	...	...	...	...	...	38 0 0	
Purchase of coins and ancient manuscripts etc.	...	...	...	...	...	46 0 0	
Typing Charges	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	279 3 5	
Total Contingencies						2,960 8 8	2,950 0 0
Grand Total						17524 4 6	19050 0 0

10. The following is a statement showing the amount of time spent on tours :—

Tours.

TOURS BY DR. VOGEL.

<i>UNITED PROVINCES.</i>				<i>PUNJAB.</i>			
Benares	...	...	2 days.	Delhi	...	...	3 days.
Sahéṭh Mahéṭh	...	...	4 „	Dalhousie	...	...	74 „
Balrampur	...	...	1 day.	Chambā State	...	...	78 „
Fyzabad	...	...	2 days.	Dunérā	...	...	1 day.
Lucknow	...	...	6 „	Dhār	...	...	1 „
Muttra	...	...	26 „	Simla	...	...	29 „
				Ambala	...	...	2 „

TOURS BY MYSELF.

In camp at Bhītargāon, Cawnpore District from the 14th January to 16th March 1909, preparing record drawings, plans and photographs of the ancient monuments in that district.

TOURS BY PT. HIRANANDA, M. A.

The Pandit has visited Sahéṭh Mahéṭh, Harappā and Shókót chiefly to ascertain if certain sites at these places could be protected under the Ancient Monuments Act.

11. *Tour programme for, 1909-10:*—Besides carrying out the necessary tours of inspection in connection with the conservation of ancient monuments in this circle, I propose to tour in the Kangra District and Kulu Sub-division in order to complete the list of ancient monuments there and inspect the repairs to the temples at Nūrpur, Baijnāth and Bajaurā. Dr. Vogel has also requested me to make a complete survey and record drawings and photographs of the group of brick temples in the Fatehpur District. The listing of Ancient Monuments in the Jehlum and Shahpur Districts will also have to be brought up to date and if time permits an inspection of the ancient temples in the Salt range will be carried out. However, this programme may be subject to alteration when Dr. Vogel returns to take over charge of his office in January 1910.]

A. H. LONGHURST,

*Offg. Superintendent Archaeological Survey,
Northern Circle.*

May 1909.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Buddhist and Hindu monuments in my circle during the year 1908-09.

Locality.	District.	Description of work.	Amount spent.			Remarks.
			Rs.	A.	P.	
		PUNJAB.				
Baijnāth ...	Kangra ...	Special repairs to temple of Baijnāth:	1,583	11	5	Work completed expenditure up to date Rs. 1,785-1-0.
" ...	" ...	Special repairs to temple of Sidhnāth.	125	6	0	Work completed, expenditure up to date Rs. 390-5-7.
Haripur ...	" ...	Special repairs to Ambikeśvar temple.	17	1	0	Work completed expenditure up to date Rs. 529-3-6.
Nūrpur ...	" ...	Special repairs to temple in Nūrpur Fort.	148	7	2	Work completed.
" ...	" ...	Annual repair to temple in Nūrpur Fort.	10	0	0	Ditto
Shāh Bilaur	Lahore ...	Fixing a marble tablet in Mahārāja Sher Singh's Bārādārī.	30	0	0	Ditto
Róhtās ...	Jhelum ...	Repairs to Raja Mān Singh's residence and Bāoli.	605	0	0	
Kaṭās ...	" ...	Repairs to Satgarah temple	76	0	0	
Manikialā ...	" ...	" " Stupa (tope)...	14	0	0	
Saidān ...	Attock ...	" " Bāoli ...	26	0	0	
Losar ...	" ...	" " " ...	125	0	0	
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	Replacing two <i>mutālas</i> in Rai Pithaurā's temple.	16	0	0	
" ...	" ...	Exploring two gates of Rai Pithaurā's Fort and exposing their floors.	154	0	0	
		TOTAL ...	2,930	9	7	

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Buddhist and Hindu monuments in my circle during the year 1908-09—continued.

Locality.	District.	Description of work.	Amount spent.			Remarks.
			Rs.	A.	P.	
		UNITED PROVINCES.				
Bhītargāon...	Cawnpur ...	Special repairs to Brick temple.	500	0	0	In progress, an estimate for the restoration of the temple has been prepared for Rs. 3,023.
Sārṇāth ...	Benares ...	Repairs to the Buddhist Dhamek Stūpa.	859	0	0	Expenditure up to date Rs. 3,932. An estimate for further repairs has been prepared and sanctioned.
" ...	" ...	Constructing a museum...	20,705	0	0	In progress. The expenditure up to date Rs. 31,185 against an estimate of Rs. 68,095.
" ...	" ...	Repairs to Jagat Sukh's Stūpa with surrounding minor stūpas.	224	0	0	An estimate is under preparation.
Bhiti ...	Ghazipur ...	Replacing glass plate over the Gupta pillar inscription.	32	0	0	
Akona ...	Hamīrpur...	Petty repairs to Chandela temple and masonry tank and cleaning.	66	8	0	Ditto
Satewara ...	" ...	Cleaning jungle and rubbish and repairing approach steps of Jain temple.	91	5	0	Estimate for Rs.213.
" ...	" ...	Cleaning jungle etc., of Brahmanical temple.	25	0	0	Estimate Rs. 343.
		Do. of a temple...	54	0	0	" " 100.
Sahēth Mahēt.	Gonpa ...	Repairs to ancient buildings unearthed in excavation.	1,759	0	0	Work Completed.
Sandī ...	Hardoi ...	Petty repairs to Phal Matī.	1	0	0	Allotment Rs. 100.
Kasia ...	Gorakhpur ...	Special repairs to explored buildings at Māthā-Kuār-Kā kot.	203	1	0	
Total Carried Over ...			4,516	14	0	

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Buddhist and Hindu monuments in my circle during the years 1908—09—concluded.

Locality.	District.	Description of work.	Amount spent.			Remarks.
		UNITED PROVINCES.	Rs.	A.	P.	
		Brought forward ...	4,516	14	0	
Muttra ...	Muttra ...	Excavation of two ancient tanks ...	200	0	0	Work Completed.
Brindaban ...	"	Annual repairs to monuments and antiquities...	449	15	7	" "
Kalsi ...	Dehradun ...	Repairs to Aśoka stone...	8	12	0	
		TOTAL ...	5175	9	7	

APPENDIX. B.

Acquisitions for Museums.

LAHORE MUSEUM.

1. A sculptured fragment found near Mandiān, Tahsil Dhūrī, Patiala State. It appears to be the top portion of a slab carved with an image, which probably represented some Hindu deity.

2. A Stone Slab ($10'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2''$) with an indistinct inscription in Gurmukhī, apparently of recent date. It was noticed in Rawalpindi Bāzār by the antiquity dealer Mehr Chand.

3. A lead die purchased at Lahore and inscribed " Manak Pir Ahmad Walaitī Tari Korawa 120 San."

4. Four specimens of inscribed clay sealing found in excavation on the ancient site of Kasia, Gorakhpur District.

5. An old cannon, unearthed from one of the turrets of the old Rāmgarh Fort in the Ludhiana Tahsil.

6. Thirty-nine pieces of Gandhāra sculptures from the collection of Lord William Beresford.

7. 152 pieces of Gandhāra sculpture from Do :

8. A collection of miscellaneous old coins, transferred from the Delhi Municipal Museum.

1. No. 4 was transferred from Lucknow Museum on behalf of the Government United Provinces.

2. Nos. 6 and 7 were sent to Lahore Museum by the Director General of Archæology in India.

CHAMBA' MUSEUM.

A.—STONE INSCRIPTIONS.

1. Sarāhan inscription of Sātyaki, the son of Bhogaṭa; 9th or 10th century A.D.
2. Tūr image inscription of the reign of Raja Vidagdha; 10th century A.D.
8. Tūr image inscription of the reign of Raja Dodaka; 10th century A. D.
4. Tūr image of Pārvatī.
5. Bhākund fountain inscription of the reign of Trailokyadeva; probably A. D. 1028-9.
6. Daḍvār fountain inscription of the reign of Trailokyadeva; probably A. D. 1041.
7. Bāṇṭā fountain inscription of the reign of Raja Soma-varman; 11th century A. D.
8. Loh Tīkī fountain inscription of the reign of Rājā Jāsaṭa; A. D. 1114.
9. Devī Kōṭhī statuette of Nārāyaṇa, of the reign of Raja Lalita-varman; 12th century A. D.
10. Devī Kōṭhī fountain inscription of the reign of Raja Lalita-varman; A. D. 1159-60.
11. Devī Kōṭhī fountain inscription.
12. Baṭrūṇḍī „ „
13. Mangalā „ „
14. Sṛyā Dudhār „ „
15. Bhaṭkāra „ „
16. Sukoi „ „
17. Nāl „ „
18. Chambā fountain slab.
- 19-27. Luḍu „ slabs.
28. Bāṇṭā „ slab.
29. Dhundh „ „
30. Dyól inscription of Raja Udai Singh.
31. Salūṇī inscription.
32. Dhundh fountain inscription.
33. Stone gooso from Raṇhūn Kōṭhī.
34. Guggā image from Jagatī.
35. Viṣṇu image from Svāim.

B.—COPPER INSCRIPTIONS.

1. Copper-plate ($1'1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{4}''$) issued by Yugākara-varman, the son of Sāhilla-varman, in the 10th year of his reign (about A. D. 950). It records a grant of land to the temple of Narsingh at Brahmapura (Brahmor), the ancient capital of the State. Present owner Mutalvi, *pūjārī* of the Narsingh temple.

2. Copper-plate ($1'5'' \times 1'1''$) issued by Vidagdha, the son of Yugākara-varman, in the 4th year of his reign (about A. D. 964). It records a grant of land at Sumaṅgala, now Suṅgal, to a Brahman named Nandu (ka). Present owners Dīdō, Dēvīdyāl etc : Brahmans at Suṅgal, *parganā* Gudyāl, who still enjoy the grant.

3. Copper-plate ($10\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6''$) alleged to have been issued by Vidagdha but in reality a forgery of the Muhammadan period. It was probably copied from a genuine document. It records a grant of land to a Brahman at the village of Sai, *parganā* Gudyāl, and is now in possession of Byaja a Brahman resident of the said village.

4. Copper-plate ($1'2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 10\frac{3}{4}''$) issued by Soma-varman, the son of Sālvāhana, in the 7th year of his reign (about A. D. 1067) on the occasion of a solar eclipse. It records a grant of land at Kulikagoshṭha, now Kulait, in the *parganā* of Trighaṭṭaka, modern Trēhṭā, in the upper Rāwī valley. This as well as the next plate (No. 5) contain an extensive eulogy in praise of Sāhilla the founder of Chambā town and extolls his victories over the Kīras, the Saumatikas and the ruler of Durgara i.e. Dugar, the country of the Dogrās. The document mentions the name of the Rāṇās Rīhila and Kāhila who held the offices of Prime-Minister and Great-Recordkeeper respectively. Present owners Thaluman, Jungi etc. Brahmans and *Pūjārīs* of the Kārtikasvāmi temple at Kulait, who still possess the land.

5. Copper-plate ($1'6'' \times 1'$) granted by Somavarman and issued by his brother and successor Aśaṭa in the first year of the latter's reign (about A. D. 1080). It records a grant of lands situated in various villages round Chambā town to the temples of Vishṇu and Śiva and mentions the ancient names of the *parganās* adjoining the capital. The document contains the same eulogy on Sāhilla which is found in No. 4 and mentions in addition a victory reported by that ruler over the Turushkas (Turks) i.e., the Muhammadans. The plate belongs now to the temples of Champāvatī and Hari Rāt in Chamba City which enjoy the grant.

6. Copper-plate ($1'1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}''$) issued by Aśaṭa, the son of Sālvāhana, in the 5th year of his reign (about A. D. 1085). It records a grant of land in the Bhaṭṭāraka *parganā* to a Brahman named Macha. Present owner Jasu Brahman at Thundhu-Mundhu *parganās* Gudyāl.

7. Copper-plate ($10'' \times 8''$) issued by Vairāsi-varman in Śāstra samvat 1337 (A. D. 1330). It records a grant of land at the village of Gurōti, *parganā* Gudhyāl. Present owner Lōchā and other Brahmans at the said village:

NOTE.—Inscriptions Nos. 1-2 and 4-6 have been preliminarily edited in the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey for 1902-3, pp. 244-271.

8. Copper-plate ($7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6''$) issued by Bhoṭa-varman in Śāstra-samvat 73, Śaka-samvat 1318 (A. D. 1396.) It records a grant of land at the village of Bhaisā ? now Mhesa, *pargaṇā* Lihl, now Lilh. Present owner Manga, Ghṛṅku and other Brahmins at Mhesa.

9. Copper-plate ($10\frac{3}{4}'' \times 8''$) issued by Bhoṭa-varman the son of Māṇikya-varman ; no date. It records a grant of land at the village of Jungurāra, now Jhugarār, in Chaturāha, now Churāh. Present owner Chanaṇa a Brahmin resident of the said village.

10. Copper-plate ($11'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$) issued by Samgrāma-varman in Śaka-samvat 1316, Śāstra-samvat 70 (A. D. 1395). It records a grant of land belonging to a Brahmin named Gokal in the Bakāṇ *pargaṇā*. The plate is broken in two and completely burnt.

11. Copper-plate ($12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$) issued by Samgrāma-varman ; no date. The last owner was a Brahmin, Śiv Karṇ by name, in the village Miṇḍha, *pargaṇā* Panjata. On his death the grant lapses.

12. Copper-plate issued by Ānanda-varman in Śaka-samvat 1403, Śāstra-samvat 57 (A. D. 1481). It records a grant of land at Uham, *pargaṇā* Melha and belongs to a Brahmin, named Atrā, a resident of that village.

13. Copper-plate ($5\frac{7}{8}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$) issued by Gaṇeśa-varman in Śāstra-samvat 88, Śaka-samvat 1434 (A. D. 1512). It records a grant of land at the village of Ghureṭha, *pargaṇā* Bhariyā and belongs to a Brahmin named Gharathu Prabhdyaḷ.

14. Copper-plate ($12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$) issued in the reign of Gaṇeśa-varman by his son and co-regent Pratāp Singh in Śāstra-samvat 341 (A. D. 1558) on occasion of a pilgrimage to Badri Nāth and Kedār Nāth. It records a grant of land at the village Chahnya now Chuhn in Bhaṭṭi and belongs to the temple of Lakshmi-Nārāyaṇa in Chambā City.

15. Copper-plate ($10'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$) issued by Gaṇeśa-varman and his son and co-regent Pratāp Singh in Śāstra-samvat 34 (A. D. 1558). It records a grant of land to a Brahmin in the village of Mohdayā, *pargaṇā* Habārā in Bhaṭṭi and belongs to Jyōtishī Chandramaṇī.

16. Copper-plate ($11'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$) issued by Bahādur Singh of Kuḷū in Śāstra-samvat 35 (A. D. 1559) on the occasion of the marriage of his three daughters Sunu, Gaṅgā and Raijo. It records a grant of land at the village Hāṭ near Bajaurā and other localities in Kuḷū. The grantee was Pandit Ramāpati the son of Pandit Surānand and *guru* to the Raja of Chambā. The plate is now in possession of the present Rājaguru Pandit Mohan Lāl, who is descendant of the original donee. The inscription was edited in the *Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey* for 1903-4, pp. 261-269 with a facsimile.

17. Copper-plate ($1'3'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}''$) issued by Pratāp Singh in Śāstra-samvat 51 (A. D. 1575) on the occasion of the hibernal solstice or Makara-sankrānti. It records a grant of land to a Brahmin at the village of Khnanā *pargaṇā* Bhariyā, and belongs to the temple of Lakshmi-Nārāyaṇa in Chambā City.

18. Copper-plate ($1' \times 10''$) issued by Pratāp Singh in Śāstra-samvat 51 (A. D. 1575) on the occasion of the libernal Solstice or Makara-sankrānti. It records a grant of land to a Brahman at the village of Thananā, *parganā* Bhaṛiyā, and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa in Chamba City.

19. Copper-plate ($1' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$) issued by Pratāp Singh in Śāstra-samvat 62 (A. D. 1586). It records a grant of land to a Brahman and belongs to the Purōhit Baru Dīdō.

20. Copper-plate ($1'2'' \times 11''$) issued by Balabhadra the son of Virabhāna and grandson of Pratāp Singh in Śāstra-samvat 65 Vikrama-samvat 1646 (A. D. 1589). No less than forty-two copper-plates of this Raja are known, of which the present one) is the earliest in date. It records a grant of land to the Raja's *guru* Ramāpati Pūrṇānand and is in possession of the present Rājaguru Pandit Mōhan Lāl.

21. Copper-plate ($1'3'' \times 10\frac{1}{2}''$) issued by Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 68, Vikrama-samvat 1649 (A. D. 1592). It records a grant of land at the village Kōplā, *parganā* Sāhō, and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa.

22. Copper-plate ($1'6'' \times 8\frac{1}{4}''$) issued by Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 75, Vikrama-samvat 1656 (A. D. 1599). It records the appointment of the Brahman Ívara as the Raja's family priest and is now in possession of the donee's descendant Purōhit Mansā.

23. Copper-plate ($1' \times 8\frac{1}{4}''$) issued by Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 83, Vikrama-samvat 1664 (A. D. 1607). It records a grant of land to a Brahman at the village Pura, *parganā* Sāhō, and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa.

24. Copper-plate ($1'\frac{1}{2}'' \times 10''$) issued in the reign of Balabhadra by his son the heir-apparent Janārdan in Śāstra-samvat 89, Vikrama-samvat 1690 (read 1670) (A. D. 1613). It records a grant of land at the village Maṅgalōr, now Maṅgirol, *parganā* Sāhō, and belongs to Gōpāla Sanju.

25. Copper-plate ($9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8''$) issued by Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 5, Vikrama-samvat 1636 (A. D. 1629). It records a grant of land to a Brahman in the village Midaghā, *parganā* Chūuh, and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī Nārāyaṇa.

26. Copper-plate ($9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}''$) issued by Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 7, Vikrama-samvat 1638 (A. D. 1631). It records a grant of land at the village Lāhrā, *parganā* Bhaṭṭi-Tikri and belongs to the State.

27. Copper-plate ($10'' \times 5''$) issued by Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 8, Vikrama-samvat 1693 (read 1689), (A. D. 1632). It records a grant of land at the village Pañjyārā, and belongs to Chhunphanān, Porhi, Maṅguu and others.

28. Copper-plate ($9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{3}{4}''$) issued in the reign of Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 12, Vikrama-samvat 1693 (A.D. 1636) by his son Mān Singh. It records a grant of land to a Brahman at the village Gadōd, *parganā* Jasor, and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa.

29. Copper-plate $1'1'' \times 10\frac{1}{4}''$ issued by Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 16 Vikrama-samvat 1697 (A. D. 1640). It records a grant of land to the Raja's cook at the village Kumbāró, *parganā* Sāhó and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa. It is the last but one plate of Balabhadra.

30. Copper-plate ($9'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$) issued by Prithvi Singh in Śāstra-samvat 17, Vikrama-samvat 1698 (A. D. 1641). It records a grant of land of Chāmunda Dēvī at Mindhal in Pāngī and is still the property of that shrine.

31. Copper-plate ($10\frac{3}{4}'' \times 7\frac{3}{8}''$) issued in the reign of Prithvi Singh in Śāstra-samvat 21, Vikrama-samvat 17 [o]2 (A. D. 1644). It records a grant of land by the Raja's wetnurse Dāī Baṭulā at the village Bhujaḷā, *parganā* Bakāṇ and belongs to Nikā Sibānotor.

32. Copper-plate ($7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}''$) issued in the reign of Prithvi Singh in Śāstra-samvat 21, Vikrama-samvat 17 [o]2 (A. D. 1645-6). It records a grant of land by the Raja's wetnurse Dāī Baṭulā at the village Sarāhaṇ, *parganā* Sāhó, and belongs to the Brahman Magnā a resident of that village.

33. Copper-plate ($11\frac{1}{4}'' \times 10''$) issued by Prithvi Singh in Śāstra-samvat 21, Vikrama-samvat 1702 (A. D. 1646). It records a grant of land at the village Gaila, *parganā* Nadha (now Rājnagar), and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa.

34. Copper-plate ($10'' \times 8\frac{1}{4}''$) issued by Chhattar Singh (here-called Śatru-simha) in the 15th year of his reign or Śāstra-samvat 54, Vikrama-samvat 1734 (A. D. 1678). It records a grant of land to a Gósāīn at the village Samoṭ, *parganā* Dyuhr, and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa.

35. Copper-plate ($1'4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 8\frac{3}{4}''$) issued by Amrit Pāl, Raja of Basohli (1) on the occasion of his invasion in Chambā territory. It is dated Vikrama-samvat 1831, Śaka-samvat 1696 (A. D. 1774) and records a grant of land at the village Surdānī (?), *parganā* Dīhur or Dyuhr. It belongs to Jyotishī Chandramāṇī.

36. Copper-plate ($10\frac{3}{8}'' \times 6\frac{5}{8}''$) dated from Nadaun in Kangra, Vikrama-samvat 1845 (A. D. 1788) and records a treaty between Rāj Singh of Chambā and Sansār Chand Kaṭóch of Kangra. It belongs to the State.

(1). He possesses a portrait of this Raja.

MATHURA' (MUTTRA) MUSEUM.

1908-09.

—————:0:—————

1. Inscribed Nāga statue from Chhargāon	...	...	...	Rs.	A.	P.
2. „ stele from Maghórā	...	...	...	19	13	0
3. Seated Bodhisattva from Ganeshrā	...	...	...	10	12	0
4. Six Small sculptures from Mahāban	...	...	...	10	8	0
5. Three small sculptures from Sartohi kund	...	...	...	1	8	0
6. Brahmā and Sarasvatī from Mahāban	...	...	...	5	8	0
7. Seated male statue	...	...	...	18	0	0
8. Three-headed image	...	...	...	17	0	0
9. Railing pillar	...	...	...	4	8	0
10. Nāga image	...	...	...	11	8	0
11. Image from Gogipur	...	...	...	1	1	0
12. Seated Buddha	...	...	...	1	4	0
13. Round slab	...	...	...	4	10	0
14. Sculpture	...	...	...	0	8	0
15. Vishṇu image	...	...	...	5	0	0
16. Jain sculpture	...	...	...	12	0	0
17. Female statue	...	...	...	1	8	0
18. Inscribed Nāga image	...	...	...	37	8	0
19. Six sculptures	...	...	...	7	2	0
20. Jain chaumukhi	...	...	...	1	12	0
21. Three female statuettes	...	...	...	2	2	0
22. Three Sūrya images	...	...	...	0	9	0
23. Three sculptures	...	...	...	1	8	0
24. Four sculptures near Katrā	...	...	...	7	0	0
25. Lion figure	...	...	...	8	9	0
26. Inscribed Jain image, Balbhadar Kund	...	...	...	5	8	0
27. Lion figure	...	...	...	1	6	0
28. Two sculptures, Balbhadar Kund	...	...	...	5	14	0
29. Old brass-work	...	...	...	52	10	0
30. Torana	...	...	...	48	10	0
31. White marble statuette	...	...	...	43	0	0
32. Vishṇu image	...	...	...	21	0	0

Total Carried Over ... 369 2 0

(1) The figures do not include contingencies.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward				... 369	2	0
33.	Three sculptures from Muttra city	...	...	...	3	2 0
34.	Inscribed pedestal	..	...	...	2	8 0
35.	Nāga image	...	...	...	1	4 0
36.	Śiva image	..	...	...
37.	„	...	...	...	5	8 0
38.	Small Nāga image	...	...	...	2	2 0
39.	Jain Chaumukhi of red stone	...	...	...
40.	Inscribed seated Buddha from Anyór	...	...	...	40	8 0
41.	Fragment of an inscribed pedestal of a seated Buddha from Ambrika Tilā ... ..	...	...	...
42.	Inscribed sculpture from Rāl	..	...	...	7	4 0
43.	Fragment of a pedestal supported by lions and inscribed, from Lākhānāu locality, Distt. Aligarh	...	...	...
44.	Standing male figure with pedestal inscribed from Do :	...	...	...	43	14 0
45.	Inscribed pedestal from Rāl	...	...	...
46.	Two fragments of an inscribed slab	...	...	...
47.	Fragment of an inscribed pedestal	...	...	...
48.	Brahmā with inscribed pedestal from Arjunapurā near Muttra	...	...	...
49.	Female figure from Muttra city	...	...	...
50.	Fragmentary pilaster from Manóharpur	...	...	...
51.	Seated male figure with bulky abdomen	...	...	...
52.	Fragmentary panel with two female and one male figure from Manóharpur	...	...	...
53.	Fragmentary panel with a human pair from Manóharpur	...	...	...
54.	Female figure from Manóharpur	...	...	...
55.	Fragmentary lintel Do :	...	...	...
56.	Lintel with five lions from Rāl	...	..	...
57.	Railing with a female figure from Arjunapurā	...	...	...
58.	Group of seven females and one male (Mātrkās ?) one side broken, from Dhangāon	...	...	...
59.	Sculpture representing two male dwarfs with corpulent stomach from Vināyak Ganés Tilā	...	...	...
60.	Standing male (yaksha) figure from Muttra city	...	...	...
61.	Door jamb from Rāl	...	...	...
62.	Pedestal from Késavpurā	...	...	...
63.	Small lion figure from Bahādurpur	...	...	...
64.	Ram from Bharatpur Gate, Muttra city	...	...	...
65.	Broken panel with three male figures from the Kans-kā Qilāh	...	...	...
66.	Lintel from Dhangāon	...	...	...
67-69.	Three pillar bases from Rāl	...	...	...
70.	Nāga figure from Késavpurā	...	...	...
Total Carried Over				... 475	4	0

					Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward	...	475	4 0
71. Sun-god from Dhangāon	...	...	...	...
72. Three headed standing image from Sarasvatī Kuṇḍa near Muttra	...	...	...	...
73-74. Headless jina figure from Sarasvatī Kuṇḍa	...	...	...	...
75. Standing male figure	Do :	...	...	...
76. Fragmentary panel with five seated females (mātrikās?) and one standing male figure from Jamālpur mound	...	...	...	...
77. Sūrya from Saptasamudri well near Muttra	...	...	...	...
78. Human pair from Usphahār	...	...	...	...
79. Fragmentary inscribed pillar from Kankālī Tīlā	...	...	...	...	4 11 0
80. Pilaster	...	...	...	...
81. Flying figure	...	...	...	...
82. Sculpture from Usphahār	...	...	...	...
83. Portion of a halo from Anand Tīlā	...	...	...	...
84. Pillar from Usphahār	...	...	...	...
85. Ashaṭabhuji with inscribed pedestal from Midhaurī village in Sadābād Parganā, Distt : Muttra	...	...	...	...
86. Panel with three female figures from Rāl	...	...	...	...
87. Standing male figure probably Greek from a garden on the Brindāban Road with pedestal inscribed	...	...	...	...
88-155. Old brass work from Muttra city	...	...	...	...
156. Standing life size male figure from Kankoor Tīlā near Jaisinghpurā	...	...	...	...	22 8 0
157. Chess board and mates of exquisitely carved ivory	...	...	...	...
158. Terra-cotta standing female from Gausnā near Muttra	...	...	...	...
159. Inscribed stone slab from Brindāban	...	...	...	...
160. Inscribed stone slab from Brindāban	...	...	...	...
161-260 Fragmentary sculptures (Jaina, Buddhist, as well as Brahmanical) exhumed from Shaloka and Ganésvar tanks near Muttra	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	502	7 0

Nos : 76-7 and 80-81 were respectively presented by Pandit Ram Chand Head Clerk and Mr : Ingram.

No. 157- Presented by the Court of wards estate of the late Hon : Rājā Seth] Lachhman Das C. I. E. of Muttra.

No. 159. Secured by Mr. D. Calnan Commr : Agra.

APPEN-
INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
CHAMBA		
1 Siyā, Loh-Tikrī Par- gaṇā ...	Fountain slab (ht. 3', width 6').	Two panels 2' × 4½", each con- taining 3 lines.
2 Salūnī ...	Irregular stone slab.	
3 Brahmor (1½ mile from) on road to Khanī ...	Rock on the left bank of Brah- mānī Dēvī.	One line, 3' 10" long.
4 Kuārsī (5 miles from) on road of Chahnota	Rock.	Seven irregular lines 1' 2" long.
MANDI		
5 Maṇḍī ...	Copper-plate.	
JAMMU-KASHMÍR		
6 Kīramchī (Jammu)...	Copper-plate.	
7 Kotlā Firóz Shāh, Delhī ...	Stone pillar.	North side 22 lines. South „ 20 „ East „ 21 „ West „ 20 „
8 Fatehgarh, Delhī ...	Do.	North side 15 lines. South „ 14 „
UNITED		
9 Pachar, Jhānsī Dist- rict, Bundelkhaṇḍ...	Copper-plate.	Twenty lines.
10 Farukhabād ...	Bronze pillar, broken in two, with bell-shaped base and octagonal shaft. It is locally known as <i>Bhīm Sen ki gadā</i> .	Two indistinct lines about 8" long. Letters in-laid in silver.

DIX C.

IN 1908-09.

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
STATE.		
Sanskrit and Śāradā.	First year of the reign of Asata, Māgha śutī 13 Chandradine, Ādrā nakshatro.	
Sanskrit and Nāgarī.	—	The stone is placed in the State Museum.
Tibetan.	None.	Record of a " Garuda Lord "
Bhāshā (?) Tānkrī.	„	Apparently modern.
STATE.		
Bhāshā-Tānkrī.	Samvat 42 (A. D. 1666 ?) Reign of Sidh Sēn.	The plate belongs to Rāmeshar Chaudri.
STATE.		
Do.	Reign of Bhopāl Pāl (of Basūhli ?)	Bisht Khatrī.
Pāli, Brāhmī.	Piyadasi-Aśoka.	Copied for the revised edition of Aśoka inscriptions by Professor Hultzsch.
Do.	Do.	Do.
PROVINCE.		
Sanskrit Nāgarī.	Reign of Paramārdideva Samvat 1233, Kārtika Vadi 8, Wednesday.	The plate has been deposited in the Lucknow Museum.

INSCRIPTIONS CO

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
11. Farukhabad ...	Stone image (broken) at Town Hall. It is said to have come from Kanauj.	One line about 18 inches long.
12. Dihuli, Mainpuri District.	Stone slab ...	Six lines 13½" long. ...
13. Muttra, Museum.	Jina image (ht. 2' 10") from Balbhadar Kund, head and arms missing.	Three lines ...
14. Garhwā, Allahabad District.	Stone slab ...	Ditto ...
15. Sārṇāth, Benares District.	Fragmentary stone pillar ...	Some eleven lines. ...
16. Allahabad ...	Stone pillar ...	Five lines ...
17. Kālsi ...	Quartz boulder ...	South face 39 lines } West end 21 ,, } East ,, 1 ,, }
NEPAL		
18. Rummindei, Lum-bini.	Stone pillar ...	Five lines ...
19. Nigāva ...	Stone pillar ...	Four lines ...

PIED IN 1908-09.

Language and script	Date and Ruler's name.	REMARKS.
Sanskrit-Gupta ...	.....	The record begins with <i>om-deya dharmoyam</i> showing the image to be votive.
Sanskrit-Nāgarī ...	Reign of Śrī Vira Simhadeva sam (v) at 1486 Phālguna.	.....
.....	Vadi 7 ? Friday, ...	.....
Prākṛit-Brāhmī ...	.....	Much mutilated, in possession of Major B. D. Bose of Allahabad.
Pāli-Brāhmī ...	Piyadasi-Aśoka ...	Copied for the revised edition of Asoka inscriptions by Professor Hultzsch.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto
TARĀṢī.		
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto

APPENDIX D.

Photographs Taken in 1908-09.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
		CHAMBA STATE	PUNJAB.	
1	963	Chambā City ...	General view	12" x 10"
2	964	" " ...	" " (from Chāmunda) ...	"
3	965	Chambā State ...	Upper Rāvi valley	"
4	966	Brahmor ...	General view (from south) ...	"
5	967	" ...	" " (from south-west) ...	"
6	968	" ...	Temple of Lakshanā (facade) ...	"
7	969	" ...	Brazen bull of Meru-varman ...	"
8	970	Sryā ...	Fountain stone	"
9	971	Chambā city ...	Temple of Hari Rai (from north-east) ...	8½" x 6½"
10	972	Chambā city ...	Dēvi Kothī inscription in state Museum...	"
11	973	Khajiār ...	Temple of Khaji Nag	"
12	974	Brahmor ...	General view (from south-west) ...	"
13	975	Ditto ...	Group of local officials	"
14	976	Ditto ...	Brazen bull of Meru-verman ...	"
15	977	Ditto ...	Temple of Manimahés (from north) ...	"
16	978	Ditto ...	" " " (from north-west) ...	"
17	979	Ditto ...	" " " (from south) ...	"
18	980	Ditto ...	Temple of Lakshanā (from north) ...	"
19	981	Ditto ...	Image of Lakshanā	"
20	982	Ditto ...	Image of Gaṇeśa	"
21	983	Ditto ...	Image of Narasimha	"
22	984	Ditto ...	Rock cut images	"
23	985	Trehtā ...	Upper Rāvi valley	"
24	986	" Ghumsal	Inscribed Sivālaya	"
25	987	Chhatrārhi ...	Image of Sakti Dēvi	"
26	988	Ditto ...	Wood-carved capital	"
27	989	Brehī ...	Fountain of the four eastes ...	"
28	990	Sryā ...	Fountain stone	"

Photographs taken in 1908-09—(continued.)

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
29	991	Bharārā ...	Fountain Stone ...	"
30	992	Ditto ...	" " ...	"
31	993	Ditto ...	" " ...	"
32	994	Savāiī ...	Inscribed Dēvī image ...	8½" × 6½"
33	995	Chambā city ...	Copper-plate of Yugākara ...	"
UNITED PROVINCES.				
34	996	Muttra Museum	Votive stupa ...	"
35	997	Ditto ...	Slab from Holī Gate ...	"
36	998	Ditto ...	Slab from Rāj Ghat ...	"
37	999	Ditto ...	Buddha statuette from Katrā ...	"
38	1000	Ditto ...	" " " Anyor ...	"
39	1001	Ditto ...	Bodhisattva image ...	"
40	1002	Ditto ...	" torso ...	"
41	1003	Ditto ...	Tirthamkara image ...	"
42-44	1004-6	Ditto ...	Stele in Amarāvati style ...	"
45	1007	Ditto ...	Fragment in Bharhut style ...	"
46	1008	Ditto ...	Railing-pillar from Holī Gate ...	"
47	1009	Ditto ...	Railing-pillar from Kotā ...	"
48	1010	Ditto ...	Statuette of Vishṇu ...	"
49	1011	Ditto ...	" " Balarāma ...	"
50-53	1012-15	Ditto ...	Toraṇa lintel from city ...	"
54	1016	CAWNPORE DISTRICT.	Old Brick Temple (view from south-east)	12" × 10"
55	1017	Bhītargāon ...	" " " (from south) ...	"
56	1018	Ditto ...	" " " (detail of south elevation) ...	"
57	1019	Ditto ...	" " " (west elevation) ...	"
58	1020	Ditto ...	" " " (north elevation) ...	"
59	1021	Ditto ...	" " " (detail of plinth) ...	"
60	1022	Ditto ...	" " " (from elevation) ...	8½" × 6½"
61	1023	Ditto ...	" " " (detail of doorway) ...	"

Photographs taken in 1908-09.—(concluded).

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
		CAWNPORE DISTRICT,		
62	1024	Bhītargāon ...	Old Brick Temple (platform walls) ...	8½" × 6½"
63	1025	Do. ...	Terra-cotta panel (Gaṇeśa) ...	"
64	1026	Do. ...	" (six female heads) ...	"
65	1027	Do. ...	Portions of carved brick cornice and terra-cotta caps of pilasters.	"
66	1028	Do. ...	Terra-cotta fragments and ancient bricks.	"
67	1029	Do. ...	Modern idol on ancient sites close to temple	12" × 10"
68	1030	Béhta ...	Entrance to temple courtyard ...	8½" × 6½"
69	1031	Do. ...	Portion of door-frame ...	"
70	1032	Do. ...	Carved stone pillar ...	"
71	1033	Do. ...	Group of broken sculptures ...	"
72	1034	Do. ...	" " " ...	"
73	1035	Paraulī ...	Brick Temple, front elevation ...	"
74	1036	Do. ...	" " back elevation ...	"
75	1037	Do. ...	" " detail of carved brick-work ...	"
76	1038	Cawnpore. ...	Standing Buddha, carved stone ...	"

List showing the Buddhist and Hindu Monuments which have been declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act during the year 1908-09.

Provinces.	District.	Particulars of Site.	Protected by.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Benares District.	The site containing all the ancient monuments on the Buddhist site of Sarnāth in the Benares District.	Notification No. <u>1923-m</u> <u>367</u> dated 8th Sept. 1908.
	Cawnpore District.	The site of ancient brick temple at Bhitargāon together with the whole area of land within its compound wall in Tahsil Narwal.	Notification No. <u>1928-m</u> <u>367</u> dated 8th September 1908.
		The site of temple at Mauza Parauli known as "Mahādeo Bābā" together with a strip of land three yards wide around the said site in Tahsil Narwal.	
		The site of temple at Mauza Bihpur near Mauza Rār, known as "Phulmatī Devī" together with a strip of land 2 yards wide on the east side and 3 yards wide on the other three sides of the temple site in Tahsil Ghatampur.	
		The site of temple at Mauza Simbhūā together with a strip of land 3 yards wide around the plinth of the temple in Tahsil Cawnpore.	
	Fatehpur District.	The site of one temple at Mauza Tindauli together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site in <i>parganā</i> Bindki.	
		The site of one temple at Mauza Bahuā together with whole area of land situated within 100 yds. of the site in <i>parganā</i> Gazipur.	
		The site of 4 temples at Mauza Kurani 2 miles North of Bahuā together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site in <i>parganā</i> Gazipur.	
		The site of two temples at Mauza Thithaurā together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site in <i>parganā</i> Fatehpur.	
		The site of one ruined temple at Saton 4 miles from Bahrapur together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site in <i>parganā</i> Fatehpur.	

NOTES ON MUSEUMS BY DR. VOGEL.

—: o :—

Most of my time in Chambā was spent in arranging the new State Museum which was opened on the 24th September 1908. by the Honourable Mr. R. E. Younghusband C, S. I. Commissioner of Lahore and at his proposal named after His Highness Rājā Sir Bhuri Singh, K. C. S. I.-C. I. E. The institution being placed in charge of Captain S. K. Barotru as Honorary Curator. The collection contains stone and copper-plate inscriptions, wood-carving, Indian pictures, portraits and ancient armour.

The Delhi Museum of Archæology was opened to the public in January 1909. I arranged the collection in co-operation with Mr. Tucker, who obtained a valuable collection of pictures by purchase.

I spent the month of November in re-arranging the Mathurā Municipal Museum with the assistance of Pandit Radha Krishna. The Museum was inspected by the Director General of Archæology and in consultation with him I have submitted fresh proposals for the improvement of the building to the Municipal Board. In the course of the year the collection has considerably been extended owing the funds placed at the disposal of the Pandit by the Director General of Archæology.

The cataloguing of the Lucknow Provincial Museum was taken in hand by Babu R. D. Banerji in November and much progress has been made since. The work will probably be finished before the end of the official year. Owing to the want of space and light to which I have repeatedly called attention, it is impossible to display the archæological exhibits adequately.

Finally I may mention that in the course of the year under review Mr. Percy Brown has published a guide to the archæological section of the Lahore Museum, which will be of much use in rendering the section more intelligible to and better appreciated by the public.

PUBLICATIONS.

By Dr. Vogel.

In the course of the year under review I have completed the first volume of my "Antiquities of Chambā State" which deals with fifty inscriptions of the Pre-Muham-madan period and will be illustrated with forty plates and thirty text-illustrations. These have all been reproduced by Messrs Griggs and Sons, London, and the work itself is being printed at the Government Press, Calcutta.

In co-operation with Mr. Tucker and his Assistant Maulvi Muhammad Shuaib I have compiled a catalogue of the Delhi Museum of Archæology which was printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta and was available to the public in the beginning of January. It consists of a catalogue proper and a second part dealing with the inscriptions and other documents in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi and Armenian.

My catalogue of sculptures and inscriptions in the Mathurā Museum is being printed at the United Provinces Government Press, Allahabad, and twenty five plates of illustrations have been sent to Messrs. Griggs and Sons, London, for reproduction. A catalogue of the newly founded Chambā State Museum is also in the Press and, will-it is hoped-shortly appear. The collection of coloured drawings relating to tile-mosaics on the Lahore Fort have been despatched to London.

REPORTS AND CATALOGUES.

Antiquities of Chambā State. Vol. 1. Inscriptions of the Pre-Muhammadan period. Report of the Archaeological Survey of India New Imperial Series. With forty plates and thirty text-illustrations. (In the Press).

Tile Mosaics of the Lahore Fort. Report of the Archaeological Survey of India. New Imperial Series. With colour reproductions of one hundred and fifteen figured panels and elevation showing their position on the Fort wall.

Excavations of Kasia. Report of the Archaeological Survey of India. New Imperial Series.

Catalogue of the Delhi Museum of Archaeology Calcutta, Baptist Mission Press, 1903 (Price Re. 1).

Catalogue of the Bhuri Singh Museum (Chambā State) Calcutta, Baptist Mission Press. (In the Press).

Catalogue of sculptures and inscriptions preserved in the Municipal Museum at Mathurā. With twenty-five plates. (In the Press).

Catalogue of the Archaeological Collections preserved in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow, by Babu R. D. Banerji (In the course of preparation).

Catalogue of Græco-Buddhist Sculptures preserved in the Central Museum at Lahore.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.

1905-06

Excavations at Kaisā (continued).

Monuments of Kāngrā ruined in the earthquake.

1906-07

Excavations at Kasiā (continued).

The Mathurā School of Sculpture.

1907-08

Excavations at Sahéth Mahéth (in co-operation with P. Daya Ram Sahni).

Historical Documents of Kuṭū by Pandit Hirananda M. A.

1908-09

The Mathurā School of Sculpture (continued).

Babbāpura and Vallāpura.

Inscribed sealings from Sunet by Pt: Hiranand M. A.

Antiquities from Kosam „ „ „ „

CONTRIBUTIONS TO EPIGRAPHIA INDICA.

Saketh copper plate of Govinda chandra of Kanauj, dated samvat 1186. by P. Daya Ram Sahni.

Machhlisahr copper plate of Harischandra of Kanauj, dated samvat 1253. by P. Hirananda M. A.

Conservation Notes on the ancient monuments in the Cawnpore District, dated 1909, by Mr. A. H. Longhurst, Offg. Superintendent, Archæological Survey Northern Circle.

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent. Archæological Survey Northern Circle for the year ending 31st March 1908. Price Re 1.

List of Public Libraries, etc., to which copies of the Archaeological Survey Reports, New Imperial Series, including the Director-General's Annual Report, Part II, and the Provincial Annual Reports of the Superintendents are regularly supplied.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British Museum Library, Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury, London.
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 Trinity College Library, Dublin.
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 National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
 Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street Hanover Square, London, W.
 Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
 The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
 Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
 Royal Society, Edinburgh.
 Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
 National Library of Ireland. Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
 Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
 Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
 Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
 Imperial Institute, London.
 Indian Institute, Oxford.
 Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.
 The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
 The Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S. W.
 Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.
 Mr. R. Sewell c/o Messrs H. S. King & Co. 9 Pall Mall, London S. W.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
 Institute de France, Paris.
 Musée Guimet, 7, Place d' Iena, Paris.

GERMANY.

- Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.
Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.
Royal Museum for Ethnology, Berlin.
Kgl. Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften W. 35. Potsdamerstrasse, 120
Berlin.
Professor Luders of Rostock, Germany.

AUSTRIA.

- Imperial Academy of Science, Vienna.
Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

- Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.
British school at Rome c/o His Excellency the British Ambassador, British Embassy,
Rome.
American School of Classical Studies at Rome.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

- Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen to Amsterdam, Holland.
Royal Institute of Netherlands-India, The Hague, Holland.
Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.
Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Academie Royale d'Archæologie de Belgique, Anvers.
University Library, Upsala, Sweden.
„ „ Christiania, Norway.
Professor Slen Konow Ph. D., University Christiania, Norway.
British School at Athens, Greece.
Societe Archæologique d' Athens, Greece.

AMERICA.

- American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street new Haven Conn., U. S. A.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.
America Antiquarian and Oriental Journal Chicago.
Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, U. S. A.

BRITISH COLONIES.

- The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.
Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
Royal Asiatic Society, Straits Branch, Singapore.
Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.
Royal Asiatic Society, North China Branch, Shanghai.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

Directeur de l'Ecole française d' Extrême Orient, Hanoi.
Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.
Institut français d'archéologie orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior, Manila.

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
Indian Museum, Calcutta.
*Press Room, Calcutta and Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

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University „ Madras.
Public „ „
Presidency College, „
School of Art, „
Government Central Museum, Madras.
Christian College Library „

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
University „ „
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.
School of Art, Bombay.
The College of Science, Poona.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings Calcutta.
University Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.
Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square Calcutta.
Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.
Mahabodhi Society, Baniapooker Lane, Calcutta.
The Editor, Bengal Past and present, Kidderpore Vicarage, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES,

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.
University „ Allahabad.
Public Library, Allahabad.
Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
Sanskrit College, Benares.
Thomason College, Roorkee.
Archæological Museum, Muttra.

II.—INDIA—*continued*.

PANJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
Panjab Public Library, Lahore.
Museum Library, Lahore.
University Library, Lahore.
Government College Library, Lahore.
Dehli Museum and Institute, Dehli.

NORTH-WEST Frontier Province.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
The Playre Museum, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
Museum Library, Nagpur.

ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorge's Library, Bangalore.

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The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore.
The Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.
Rajkumar College, Indore.

Rajputana.

Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer.
College Library, Ajmer.

Baroda.

Library of Resident at Baroda.

Nepal.

Bir Library, Khatmandu, Nepal.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab in the Public works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, No. 470-G. S., dated 13th August 1910.

Read. Progress Report of the Superintendent Archæological Survey, Budhist and Hindu Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year ended 31st March 1910.

Remarks. *Para 2 Preservation of Monuments.* His Honour the Lieutenant Governor is glad to see that the temples at Baijnath and Jagat-sukh in Kulu to which he drew attention in 1884, still receive proper care.

Para 3. Protection of Monuments. It is necessary to move in such matters with care, and when the persons directly interested in the monuments which often possess a religious or semi-religious character, object to protection, it is undesirable to press them too much at once. In time they may come to see reason.

Para 4. List of ancient monuments. The List of ancient Monuments in the Punjab should be an interesting and useful document.

Para 7. Museum. At the Delhi Divisional Darbar in February 1910, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor drew special attention to the interesting collection which had been placed in the Naubat Khana Museum, and he invited all those who possessed or knew of the existence of similar relics to give or lend these, and generally to co-operate with Government in the work of preserving and recording the history of ancient monuments of the districts in which they lived. The appeal has already produced some results, and more may be accomplished by such co-operations.

Para 8. Publications. The proposals for the publication of plates relating to tile mosaics in Lahore Fort are entirely satisfactory.

The Local Government is indebted to the Archæological Department for advice and assistance in the work of preserving the Punjab Ancient monuments, but it will be well if the officers of the Department try to enlist the active sympathy of the district officers who can do a great deal to help them if approached directly.

Order. Ordered that a copy of the report and of the above remarks be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Departement, and that copies of the same be distributed to the Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, the Director General of Archæology in India, the Superintendent

(2)

Archæological Survey, Muhammadan and British Monuments, the Superintendent Archæological Survey, Buddhist and Hindu Monuments, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Superintending and Executive Engineers and Officers and Institutions named in the List circulated with Government of India Department of Revenue and Agriculture Circular No. 5-24 dated 31st January 1902.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor.

F. ST. G. MANNERS-SMITH,

Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY,
N O R T H E R N C I R C L E
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1910.

PRICE :—*One rupee or one shilling and four pence.*

PUNJAB ECONOMICAL PRESS, LAHORE.

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Superintendent American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
A. Chand & Co., Imperial Book Depot Office, Delhi.
Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am-Press, Lahore.
S. Mumtaz Ali & Sons, Rifah-i-Am Press, Lahore (for vernacular Publications only).
Mohan Lal, Punjab Law Book Depot, Lahore.
Manager, "The Aryan Printing, Publishing and General Trading Co., Limited, Lahore.

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT.



PART I.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.



1. Mr. A. H. Longhurst continued officiating for me till the 24th November when he returned to Calcutta where, owing to the sudden death of Dr. T. Bloch, he had been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Eastern Circle. From that date Pandit Hirananda was in charge of the office till the Christmas recess, after which I returned to duty on the 3rd January 1910. Mr. Longhurst made an extensive tour in the Kāngrā district, including the Kulū sub-division, during the summer months from 21st April till 15th November. Since my return to duty I have visited Delhi (January 26th-February 2nd ; 8 days), Mathurā (February 3rd-22nd ; 20 days), Hathras (February 23rd ; 1 day), Aligarh (February 24th-25th ; 2 days), Lucknow (February 26th-March 7th and March 9th-11th ; 13 days) ; Benares (March 8th ; 1 day) ; and Amritsar (March 12th-13th ; 2 days).

2. Among the works of preservation in the Panjāb I may mention the dismantling of the top portion of the Sidhnāth temple at Baijnāth (Kāngrā District) at a cost of Rs. 19. It will be remembered that both the Baijnāth and Sidhnāth temples were considerably damaged in the earthquake of 4th April 1905. Regarding the temple of Bashēshar Mahādēv at Bajaurā and the small Śiva temple at the back of Sandhyā Dēvī at Jagatsukh, both in the Kulū sub-division, certain proposals have been made by Mr. Longhurst in his Conservation Notes, dated July 1909. Estimates for these repairs amounting to Rs. 463 and Rs. 72 respectively, have since been received in this office.

The brick temple of Bhītargāōn in the Cawnpur District was included in Mr. Longhurst's Conservation Notes and an estimate prepared amounting

to Rs. 3,023, of which Rs. 1,106 have been spent during the year under report. The work is still in progress.

In the course of my stay at Mathurā I paid a visit to the temple of Hari Dēv at Gōbardhan which is of the same mixed Hindu-Mughal style as the five ancient temples of Brindāban. The Hari Dēv temple is in great want of repairs and I have made it the subject of a Conservation Note which is now in the press.

3. In a letter dated the 9th March 1907 I proposed that some of the most important Buddhist and Brahmanical monuments in the Panjāb should be declared 'protected' under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments, Preservation Act (VII of 1904). In several instances, however, my proposal was objected to by District Officers, mainly on account of suspicions which such a measure was likely to arouse. It is true that every new measure is looked on by the rural population with distrust, but it occurs to me that in the present instance perhaps too much weight has been attached to such apprehensions in view of the importance of protecting ancient historical monuments against wilful damage. As a result of my proposal, twenty-four ancient monuments have been declared 'protected' by Government Notification No. 849 dated the 9th December 1909. A list of them will be given beneath. The preliminary notification was not confirmed with regard to six monuments, including the ancient site of Taxila, on which a further report has been called for.

In the United Provinces four more Buddhist and Brahmanical monuments have been declared 'protected,' a list of which will be found beneath.

4. The preparation of a list of ancient monuments for the Panjāb has now been taken in hand on the lines laid down by the Director-General of Archæology in his letter No. 1841 of 6th October 1909 to the Panjāb Government. According to the new scheme, the list will contain every monument, ancient site or other archæological relic with "a full account of their history and the legends connected with them, their architectural and artistic features, their inscriptions, their present condition and the measures necessary to secure their safety." "The monuments will be dealt with according to their geographical distribution and an archæological map of each district will be added with full bibliographical references, photographic illustrations and a complete index." "Besides giving a full account of each individual

monument, it is proposed also to preface the volumes with general chapters dealing respectively with the history, topography, art, architecture and numismatics of the province, and thus to make the work a complete compendium of all branches of archæology." The Director General intends editing the materials collected by the provincial archæological officers, to which he proposes to make as many original contributions as circumstances will allow

The district officers have been asked to supply preliminary lists, two of which have now reached my office, one for the Rāwal-Piṇḍī District containing six, and the other for Miānwālī containing twelve monuments, the majority of which are Muhammadan. The work done by my office in this matter has been confined to making out a provisional list of ancient monuments in the Kāngrā district, mainly based on notes made by me in the course of my tours in the district. It is well known that, as regards Brahmanical antiquities, the Kāngrā district is one of the most important of the Province. The preliminary list now drawn up by Pandit Hirananda comprises more than one hundred items. As, however, my notes do not in every instance supply the full information, historical, legendary, descriptive etc., required for the proposed publication, a personal inspection of most of the monuments will be required.

5. In the way of explorations little was done in the year under review, as after my return to duty my time was mostly
 Explorations. taken up by museum work and publications. It was, therefore, impossible to undertake any excavation, but I have made proposals to the Government regarding the exploration of the Mōrā site which will more fully be noticed in the second part of this report. The discoveries made by Pandit Radha Krishna at Mathurā will also be discussed in the second part. I may mention here that the Director General of Archæology has carried on excavations at Bhītā in the Allahabad District.

6. In the neighbourhood of Mathurā several more inscriptions have
 Epigraphy, been secured for the local museum by Pandit Radha Krishna. Most of them are unfortunately in a more or less fragmentary state, so that their chief interest lies in the approximate date which they supply for the sculptures on which they are engraved. The great majority belong to the Kushāṇa period which, as we know, was the great flourishing period of the Mathurā school of sculpture. More particularly it seems to have been the reign of Huvishka, whose name is found on several of the newly discovered inscriptions.

7. With regard to museums, the year under review has been one of considerable progress in the United Provinces. The Museums.

Provincial Museum at Lucknow which was hitherto badly housed in the Lāl Bārādārī and Gulistān-i-Eram buildings, will now be transferred to the former Canning College building which the Local Government has purchased for the sum of Rs. 2,10,000.

The new building is favourably situated in the Kaisar Bāgh and is well suited for the purpose of a museum. While staying at Lucknow, I have advised the Museum Committee on the manner in which the different sections could be best distributed over the new building.

The new museum at Sārnāth is now nearly completed, except for some decorative details. I visited the place on the 8th March and arranged with the Executive Engineer about the sculpture stands, so that it will soon be possible to remove the sculptures and inscriptions into the new building. As regards the sculpture hall built by Mr. Oertel at the time of his Sārnāth excavations, it occurs to me that it should be dismantled and re-erected at Benares to be used for Brahmanical sculptures. To start with there is, a number of such sculptures which some years ago were removed to Sārnāth but have no connection with the place. These sculptures came from Queen's College, where apparently they had been collected by Major Kittoe.

Extensive repairs have been carried out to the Municipal Museum at Mathurā so as to provide more space and light. The cost of these repairs has been estimated at Rs. 4,000, to which the Government of India have given a grant of Rs. 2,000 on the understanding that an equal sum should be found locally. Up to the present only the sum of Rs. 2,000 granted by the Government of India has been spent, the Municipality having declared themselves unable to provide the remainder. As the repairs were carried out under the supervision of Pandit Radha Krishna, the cost proved to be less than was first estimated. Yet a considerable part of the proposed work has had to be abandoned for lack of funds.

Finally I may mention under this section that the trustees of the M. A. O. College at Alīgarh intend establishing a museum at that place also.

8. In the course of the year the Government of India have sanctioned the publication of the seventy-six plates containing Publications. one hundred and sixteen drawings relating to tile-mosaics on the Lahore Fort. It has been decided that the plates will be preliminarily

published in the *Journal of Indian Art* and afterwards as a Report of the Archaeological Survey. They will appear in five continuous numbers of the *Journal*, each number containing an average of fifteen plates, seven in colour and eight in outline. In the final volume they will all be reproduced in full colours. The cost of publication which has been entrusted to Messrs W. Griggs and Sons, the well-known lithographers and publishers of the *Indian Art Journal*, has been estimated at £.550. The final volume will appear in 350 copies.

My Report on Antiquities of Chambā State is now being printed at the Government of India Press, Calcutta. It will appear as Volume XXXVI of the New Imperial Series of Archaeological Survey Reports and will comprise an Introduction (136 pages), texts and translations of fifty inscriptions (113 pages) and four appendices. The illustrations consisting of forty plates (including an archaeological map) and thirty text illustrations have been reproduced by Messrs. W. Griggs & Sons, London. It is hoped that the work will appear in the course of the next year.

A Catalogue of sculptures in the Municipal Museum, Mathurā, is being printed at the Government Press, Allahabad. It will be illustrated with twenty-five plates which have also been reproduced by Messrs W. Griggs & Sons. Finally I may mention a Catalogue of the Bhuri Singh Museum, Chambā, with five plates. Both these catalogues ought to be available to the public within a few months.

9. No changes in my establishment are to be recorded. The second draftsman was on leave for three months. The Establishment. Pandit accompanied Mr. Longhurst on his tour in Kāngrā and was further mostly engaged in compiling a preliminary list of ancient monuments in that district. My draftsmen have prepared nine architectural drawings mostly relating to temples in Kāngrā and Kulū. A list will be found beneath. They have, moreover, finished fourteen drawings in ink and colour. These include an enlarged copy of a map of the city of Delhi. The original which is preserved in the Delhi Museum of Archaeology (Cat. No. K, 2) was probably made in the reign of Akbar II and is of great interest for the period preceding the Mutiny. It is remarkably full as regards topographical names, which in the original map are written in Persian, but on the enlarged copy have been either transcribed into Roman or translated into English.

My photographer has taken photographs including a set relating to

the ancient fort and temples of Garhwā (Allahabad district,) which were prepared at the suggestion of Mr. F. O. Oertel Superintending Engineer.

10. It has been decided that I shall officiate as Director General of Archæology for one year and seven months, during
 Tour programme 1910-11. which Mr. J. H. Marshall will be absent on leave. Pandit Hirananda will be in charge of the current duties of my office, whereas questions relating to the conservation of monuments will be disposed of by Mr. R. F. Tucker, Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle. I am leaving instructions that the Pandit should proceed on tour to Kāngrā and complete the list of ancient monuments for that district, including the Kulū Sub-Division. It is hoped that the Rev. Mr. A. H. Francke of the Moravian Mission will assist us in supplying a list of monuments in Lahul and Spiti. The Pandit will be able to visit Maṇḍi State on his way to Kulū and perhaps Sukēt also. My work on the Antiquities of Chambā will contain most of the information required for that State. It will, therefore, be possible to obtain a complete list of ancient monuments for the Kāngrā district, including the Kulū Sub-division and the Native States of Chambā, Maṇḍi and Sukēt. I have instructed my draftsmen to copy some of the drawings relating to excavations at Kasiā and Sahēṭh-Mahēṭh with a view of exhibiting these copies in the Lucknow Museum in connection with the objects discovered in the course of those explorations.

PART II.

Whatever progress has been made with regard to explorations and epigraphy is almost entirely due to Pandit Radha Krishna who has continued his labours on behalf of the Mathurā Museum with undiminished enthusiasm. With the liberal support of the Government of India the Pandit has been able to acquire again a considerable number of sculptures of great archæological interest, a complete list of which will be found beneath.

Earliest in date are two fragments of a colossal statue (ht. 4' 2" and 2' 5"), which were obtained from the village of Barōda 4 miles from Parkham and 2 miles from Chharghaon. The early date of those fragments may be inferred from their great similarity to the well-known Parkham statue, now in the Mathurā Museum, which bears an inscription in Maurya Brāhmī. The Barōda figure, when entire, must have exceeded the Parkham one and can have been hardly less than double life-size.

Additional proof of the prevalence of Nāga worship in ancient Mathurā is afforded by an inscribed statuette which was being worshipped as Dāu-jī (*i. e.*, Baldēv) in a temple in the city of Mathurā, but undoubtedly represents a Nāga. The inscription, which is dated in the year 52, shows that the statuette was made during the reign of Huvishka and is only twelve years posterior to the Nāga statue of Chharghaon which was set up in the year 40 and in the reign of the same king. This is particularly interesting as the Chharghaon Nāga is very superior in workmanship and style to the statuette in question.

The inscriptions found on the acquired sculptures are mostly fragmentary. Nearly all of them are written in Brāhmī of the Kushana period, the time when the Mathurā school of sculpture flourished. More particularly may we consider the reign of Huvishka as the great flourishing period of Mathurā art. Among the nine newly recovered epigraphs of the Kushana period no less than six may be assigned to the reign of that monarch, and three of these actually contain his name.

The sculptures collected by Pandit Radha Krishna also bear out that side by side with Buddhism and Jainism there flourished in ancient Mathurā

the popular cults of the Nāgas and Yakshas. Nāga worship particularly must have been very prevalent, considering the great number of Nāga images, all of which are now-a-days adored as Dāu-jī or Baldēv. The Nāgas were supposed to reside in rivers, springs, lakes, ponds and tanks and to possess power to yield rain. This explains why they were so extensively worshipped by the agricultural population of India. The Yakshas, like the dwarfs of old German mythology, were regarded as keepers of treasure, and Kubēra, the god of wealth, was their chief. Among the sculptures found in the Mathurā district there are numerous statuettes of a corpulent deity who may be identified with Kubēra or Vaiśravaṇa. Sometimes he is accompanied by a female figure holding a child. Sculptures of the latter type remind us of the well-known groups of Kubēra and Hārītī, which have been found in the Peshāwar district. Images of the goddess of fertility occur also at Mathurā. I may mention an interesting sculpture (ht. 2' 8") obtained from the village of Tāyāpur, 2 miles north of Mathurā, on the road to Rāyā. It represents a female deity seated with an infant in her lap and four children between her feet. The pedestal is carved with a group of children at play. There can be little doubt that there exists a close connection between this sculpture and effigies of Hārītī, the goddess of fertility and queen of the Yakshas. The villagers of Tāyāpur worshipped the image as Gāndhārī, the mother of the Kauravas!

Another sculpture of considerable interest is a stone slab (ht. 2' 9") with a figure of Sūrya, the Sun-god, seated on his chariot. The special point of interest is the number of the horses. In Brahmanical iconography the number is always seven, corresponding to that of the days of the week. But on a railing pillar of Bōdh-Gayā and also on a Gandhāra sculpture in the Calcutta Museum (No. G-58) we find Sūrya's chariot drawn by four horses (1). This need not be necessarily ascribed to Greek influence, as it appears from Hiuen Tsiang's account that the war chariots of ancient India were actually drawn by four horses abreast (2). On the Mathurā sculpture the number of horses is four, so that in this respect also we find a close relationship between Mathurā and the old schools.

The discovery of this interesting sculpture is due to Pandit Ram Chand, Head Clerk in the Collector's office, who presented it to the Museum together with several other pieces.

(1) Foucher, *L'art gréco-bouddhique du Gandhāra* pp. 206 f; figs 82 and 83.

(2) Si-yu-ki (transl. Beal) Vol. I p-83.

In the course of my stay at Mathurā I had an opportunity to visit the site of Mōrā, 7 miles west of the city and north of the road to Gōvardhan. This site has yielded the famous Mōrā slab inscription which contains the name of the Great-Satrap Rājūvula (1). Unfortunately this inscription was already partly defaced at the time of its discovery by General Cunningham, and since then it has become still more obliterated. It is now preserved in the Mathurā Museum. On my visit to Mōrā I noticed the remains of a building, probably a temple, constructed of very large bricks. Round about were considerable fragments of images in the style of the Kushāṇa period. They appear to belong to four standing figures, three male and one female. It has occurred to me that this discovery may be connected with the mention of "images of the five heroes" (*pañcha vīrānām pratimā*) in the Mōrā inscription. "The five heroes" are probably the five sons of Pāṇḍu, and it is plausible that the fragments have belonged to the images mentioned in the inscription. If this identification is correct, we may further assume that the female image represents Draupadī, the spouse of the five Pāṇḍava brothers.

The discovery of images of the five Pāṇḍava heroes belonging to the Kushāṇa period would on itself be a find of considerable archaeological interest. There is yet another historical question to be mentioned. The inscription on the female image is unfortunately incomplete, but we can still trace the name of Huvishka, in whose reign it was apparently dated. The slab inscription contains, as we know, the name of the Great-Satrap Rājūvula, or properly speaking it mentions the son of Rājūvula. If indeed these two inscriptions are contemporaneous, it would follow that Rājūvula and his son were not independent rulers of Mathurā, but were governors under the Kushāṇa king Huvishka. This conclusion would not only be supported by the palaeographical evidence of the two inscriptions in question, but would find a parallel in the Sārnāth Bōdhisattva inscription, in which two satraps are mentioned, the Great-Satrap Vanashpara and the Satrap Kharapallāna, who evidently were deputies of King Kanishka, in the third year of whose reign the epigraph is dated.

In view of the importance of the questions involved, it is my intention

(1) Cf. Cunningham, A. S. R. Vol. XX pp. 48 f. plate V no. 4. The designation "well-inscription" is misleading, as the slab does not appear originally to have belonged to a well.

to arrange next winter for the exploration of the Mōrā site. It is hoped that excavation round the ruined temples will lead to the discovery of further sculptural remains and thus enable us to decide whether indeed the fragments found on the surface have belonged to the images of the five Pāṇḍavas and their consort Draupadī. The work, if sanctioned, will be carried out under the supervision of Pandit Radha Krishna who has given such signal proof of his intelligent interest in the antiquities of Mathurā.

J. PH. VOGEL,
SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Buddhist and Hindu monuments,
Northern Circle.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1909-10.

Sub-heads				Annual expenses			Budget grant.
<i>Salaries of Gazetted Officers.</i>				Rs.	A.	P.	
Superintendent	...	...	...	1,137	1	6	
Offg; Superintendent	...	...	...	4,383	5	4	
Total salaries	...	...	...	5,520	6	10	7,050 0 0
<i>Salaries of Establishment.</i>							
Pandit (Salary and charge allowance)	...	...	...	1,864	14	3	
Clerk	...	...	...	560	0	0	
Draftsmen	...	...	...	1,510	0	0	
Photographer	...	...	...	730	0	0	
Servants including temporary Khalasi	...	...	...	490	0	0	
Total Salaries	...	...	...	5,154	14	3	4,980 0 0
<i>Allowances.</i>							
Travelling Allowance	...	...	...	3,327	1	9	4,000 0 0
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
Rent, rates and taxes	...	...	...	600	0	0	
Tour Charges	...	...	...	907	4	7	
Printing of Archæological Report for 1908-09	...	...	...	249	14	8	
Photography Charges	...	...	...	547	2	3	
Postage Charges	...	...	...	125	8	0	
Telegraph Charges	...	...	...	12	15	6	
Hot & cold weather charges	...	...	...	96	8	2	
Purchase and carriage of Stationery	...	...	...	39	12	0	
" " repair of furniture	...	...	...	435	1	3	
" " " " tents	...	...	...	35	8	6	
Total Contingencies carried over	...	...	...	3,049	10	11	
Total other Expenditure Carried over	...	...	...	14,002	6	10	

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1909-10.

Sub-heads.				Annual Expenses	Budget grant
Total other Expenditure brought forward	...			14,002 6 10	
„ Contingencies „ „	...			3,049 10 11	
Purchase of books and maps etc.	...			187 11 0	
„ of drawing instruments	...			114 0 6	
„ of coins and ancient manuscripts	...			2 8 0	
Binding of books	...	...	...	61 2 0	
Liveries of penos	...	...	...	59 12 0	
Muttra Museum	...	...	...	166 4 9	
Miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	189 15 9	
Total contingencies	...	...	...	3,831 1 11	2,660 0 0
Grand Total	...	...	...	17,833 8 9	18,690 4 0

N. B. Re-appropriation of Rs. 1200 (800 from salaries and 400 from Travelling Allowances) has been sanctioned under Government of India Home Department No. 108 dated the 17th March 1910.

APPENDIX B.

*Statement showing expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient
Buddhist and Hindu monuments in my Circle during the
year 1909-10.*

Locality.	District.	Description of work.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
<i>Panjab.</i>				
Rohtās	Jhelum	Repairs to Rāja Mān Singh's Baoli and residence ...	129 0 0	
Katās	"	Repairs to Satgarah temple	82 0 0	
Manikiala	Rawal Pindi	Repairs to Stūpa (tope)	22 0 0	
Saidan	Attock	" " Baoli ...	38 0 0	
Katas	Jhelum	" " Sardar Hari Singh's Haveli ...	61 0 0	
Baijnāth	Kāngrā	Dismantling of top portion of Sidhnāth temple ...	19 0 0	
Nūrpur	"	Annual repairs to temple in the Fort ...	9 0 0	
Naggar	" (Kulū)	Special repairs to Brish Kund Memorial at Naggar	45 0 0	
Lahore	Lahore	Repairs Agra red stone steps Ranjit Singh's Samādih ...	23 0 0	
		Total ...	428 0 0	
<i>United Provinces.</i>				
Sārṇāth	Benares	Constructing a Museum	31,878 0 0	The work is almost completed with the exception of the carved band and roof of the hall.
"	"	Chaukhandi	10 0 0	
Chunār	Mirzapur	Repairs to Hill Fort	66 12 2	
Sārṇāth	Benares	Repairs to Jagat Singh's Stūpa with surrounding minor stupas ...	193 0 0	
Sandi	Hardoi	Repairs to Phul Mati temple	12 0 0	
		Total carried over	32159 12 2	

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Buddhist and Hindu monuments in the Northern Circle during the year 1909—10.

Locality.	District.	Description of work.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	32,159 12 2	
Sahēth-Mahēth	Gonda	Repairs to ancient buildings unearthed in excavation	300 0 0	
Kalsi	Dehra Dun	Repairs to Aśoka stone	10 0 0	
Kuhar	Farrukhābād	„ „ an ancient well	79 12 10	
Saron	Etah	Repairs to Temple of Sītā Rāmji ...	79 12 10	
Brindāban	Muttra	Repairs to Govind Deo temple ...	166 10 0	
„	„	„ Jugal Kishor temple	188 3 6	
„	„	„ Rādhāballabh's „	95 1 11	
Bhītargāon	Cawnpur	Repairs to the ancient brick temple ...	1,106 0 0	
Kasia	Gorakhpur	Repairs to the ancient buildings at Māthā Kuār kā Kōṭ	98 0 0	
„	„	Constructing a hut for Chankidar at Māthā Kuār kā Kōṭ.	142 0 0	
		Total	34,425 5 3	

APPENDIX C.

List showing the Hindu and Buddhist Monuments declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act during the year 1909-10.

Province.	District.	Particulars of Ancient Monument.	Protected by.
P A N J A B.	Rawal Pindi	Tope or stūpa at Manikyāla, 5 miles north-east of Thanā Riwat.	Notification No. 849 dated the 9th December 1909.
	„	Tope at Balar, 5½ miles north of Shāhdheri.	
	Attock	Tope and monastery at Baoli Pind, 5 miles east of Hassan Abdāl.	
	Jhelum	Temple (ruined) at Malot, 10 miles north of Lilla.	
	Shāhpur	Site of ancient city at Bhera, 30 miles north-east of Shāhpur.	
	„	Site of ancient city at Vijjhi, 2 miles north-west of Miāni.	
	„	Three temples inside the fort at Amb, 5 miles south of the Sakesar Peak.	
	Siālkot	Tibba Jāliān in Siālkot city.	
	Kāngrā	Ruined fort at Kāngrā city.	
	„	Temples of Baijnāth and Sidhnāth at Baijnāth.	
	„	Katoch Palace at Tira Sujānpur.	
	„	Ruined fort at Nūrpur.	
	„	„ „ at Kotlah.	
	„	Buddhist Stūpa known as Bhīm Tilā at Chaitru, 6 miles from Bhāgsu.	
	„	Temple of Basheshar Mahādeo at Hāt near Bajaura Kulū Sub-Division.	
	Karnāl	The ancient mound known locally as “Rājā Karn ka Qila” at Thānesar.	
	Ambālā	Ruined temples at Kapāl Mochan, 12 miles north of Jagādhrī.	
	Rohtak	Site of ancient city at Khokra Kot.	
	„	„ „ „ „ Mohan Bari, 20 miles south-west of Jhajjar.	
	Ludhiānā	Ancient site of Sunet, 4 miles south-west of Ludhiānā.	
	Delhi	Aśoka pillars on Ridge and at Fīrozābād in Delhi City.	
	„	Iron pillar, Hindu remains in Old Delhi (Qutb).	

APPENDIX C.

List showing the Hindu and Buddhist Monuments declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act during the year 1909-10.

Province.	District.	Particulars of ancient Monument.	Protected by.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Muttra	Old temple of Rādhā Ballabh at Brindaban.	Notification No. 2128 $\frac{M}{341}$ dated 4th August 1909.
	Dehra Dūn	Lakha Mandal temple and images in its vicinity at Khat Bander, Pargana Jaunsar and Bawar.	Notification No. 2071 $\frac{M}{367}$ dated 27th July 1909 confirmed by Notification No. 3123 $\frac{M}{367}$ dated 23-11-1909.
	„	The Asoka stone at Kalsi.	Notification No. 2067 $\frac{M}{367}$ dated 27th July 1909 confirmed by notification No. 3119 $\frac{M}{367}$ dated 23rd Nov. 1909.
	Agra	Jaswant Singh-ki-Chhatri situated in village Rajwara, Tahsil Agra.	Notification No. 3131 $\frac{M}{357}$ dated 24th November 1909.

APPENDIX

List of inscriptions .

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
1. Rāl Bhadār, 8 miles north-west of Mathurā city ; now Mathurā Museum No. A 71.	Pedestal of Buddha statuette (ht. 9").	One line, 11½" long.
2. Lākhanu, 6 miles south-east of Hāthras, now Mathurā Museum No. A 63.	Life size Bodhisattva statue standing.	One line incised on top of pedestal and devided into four portions, rest of inscription lost.
3. Bāghīcha on road to Brindāban, now Mathurā Museum No. E 25.	Male figure, standing.	Two lines, mostly defaced 11½" and 12" long.
4. Mōrā 6 miles west of Mathurā, now Mathurā Museum No. E 20.	Two fragments of female figure standing (ht. 3' 1").	Three lines mostly obliterated, preserved portion 11" long.
5. Anyor 3 miles south-west of Gobardhan, now Mathurā Museum No. A 66.	Buddha statuette seated (ht. 1' 2").	Two lines, 7" long, indistinct.
6. Mathurā city (Bhūtēsar Mound) (?), now Mathurā Museum No. C 21.	Nāga statuette standing (ht. 9¼")	One line, 5" long.
*7 Balbhadar Kund near Mathurā; now Mathurā Museum No. B 4.	Statuette of Vrishabhanātha seated (ht. 2' 10").	Three lines.
8. Rāl Bhadār, 8 miles north-west of Mathurā city; now Mathurā Museum No. C 28.	Figure of Yaksha and Yakshī (ht. 9").	Two words, placed one over the other.
9. Village of Saknā, 5 miles west of Mathurā city; now Mathurā Museum No. G 47.	Fragment with feet of female figure (ht. 3¼")	Two fragmentary lines, 4¼" long.
10. Arjunpura Tīlā near Mathurā City, now Mathurā Museum No. D 52.	Sculpture with three-headed male figure perhaps Brahmā (ht. 1' 8½")	Two lines, 8" and 10" long respectively.

*This inscription was entered on the list for 1908—09 but without particulars regarding the date.

D.

copied in 1909—10.

Language and Script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Kushana Brāhmī.	The year 31 (?) and the reign of Huvishka.	Legend <i>Siddham Maharajasya devaputrasya Huvishkasya Sam 35 hemata.....</i>
Sanskrit, Kushana Brāhmī.	The year 35 and the reign of Huvishka.	
Sanskrit (?); Kushana Brāhmī.	Reign of Huvishka, the year 42 (?)	
Prakrit (?); Kushana Brāhmī.	Reign of Huvishka.	
Sanskrit (?); Kushana Brāhmī.	The year 51.	
Sanskrit, Kushana Brāhmī.	The year 52.	
Prakrit; Kushana Brāhmī.	The year 84 and the reign of Vāsudeva.	Legend <i>Priyatām Sidhah.</i>
Sanskrit; Kushana period.	None. 	
Sanskrit (?); Kushana Brāhmī.	„	
Sanskrit; Nāgarī.	The Vikrama year 167[3] the Saka year 153[8], corresponding to A.D. 1616	

APPENDIX E.

Photographs taken in 1909-10.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
			PANJĀB (KĀNGRĀ DISTRICT).	
1	1,039	Nūrpur Fort.	Basement of the ruined temple ; detail (west).	8½" × 6½"
			KULÚ SUB-DIVISION.	
2	1,040	Bajaurā, Hāt.	Basheshar Mahādēo temple.	
			" front elevation (east). ...	"
3	1,041	" "	" North " ...	"
4	1,042	" "	" East " ; detail	"
5	1,043	" "	" Image of Vishṇu in the western niche. ...	"
6	1,044	" "	" Image of Durgā in the northern niche. ...	"
7	1,045	" "	Site of temple in the Rōpru Nālā (South-west) ...	"
8	1,046	Kulū, Akhārā.	Brass image of Jina (locally called Lakshmī-nārāyaṇa) front. ...	"
9	1,047	" "	Do. back (with inscription) Temple of Hirmā	"
10	1,048	Manālī, Dhungri.	Temple of Hirmā. North-east elevation.	"
11	1,049	" "	" Façade. ...	"
12	1,050	" "	" South-east window. ...	"
13	1,051	" "	" Masks of Hirmā ...	"
14	1,052	"	Corner stone at the ruins of the fort (Manālī Garh). ...	"
15	1,053	"	Kīrtimukh or three faces of Śiva near the ruined fort. ...	"
16	1,054	Manālī.	Southern window of the house of Buddhā, a zamindar of Manālī near fort. ...	"
17	1,055	Jagatsukh.	Temple of Sandhyādēvī front elevation (west). ...	"
18	1,056	"	" " " Northern window.	"
19	1,057	"	" " " Eastern " ...	"
20	1,058	"	" " " Southern " ...	"

APPENDIX E.

Photographs taken in 1909—10.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
21	1,059	Jagatsukh	Miniature temple in the compound of the Sandhyādēvī temple. (South-east.)	8½" × 6½"
22	1,060	"	Śiva temple to the back of the Sandhyādēvī temple, front elevation (West). ...	"
23	1,061	"	" Side elevation (S. W.)	"
24	1,062	"	Gargoyle near the Jagannāth temple (West)	"
25	1,063	"	Lingam with four faces of Śiva.	"
26	1,064	Bashisht	Temple of Raghunāth (South-east).	"
UNITED PROVINCES (ALLAHABAD DISTT.)				
27	1,065	Kōsam	Terra cotta representing male and female.	"
28	1,066	Allahabad (Babadurganj)	Gandhāra sculptures in the possession of Major B. D. Basu I. M. S. (retired). ...	12" × 10"
29	1,067	"	Do.	"
PANJĀB (KARNĀL DISTRICT).				
30	1,068	Thānēsar	Purana Qilah (North)	"
31	1,069	"	Karan ka Qilah (North)	"
KĀNGRĀ DISTRICT.				
32	1,070	Āsāpurī	Temple of Āsādēvī, detail of N. E. side.	8½" × 6½"
33	1,071	"	Do. outer entrance S. W.	"
34	1,072	"	Do. inner " S.	"
35	1,073	"	Loose sculptures and remains of a temple.	"
36	1,074	Baijnāth	Temple of Baijnāth, N. W.	"
37	1,075	"	Do, , Detail S. W.	"
38	1,076	"	Do. , Sanctum door.	"
39	1,077	"	Sidhnāth temple, East.	"
40	1,078	"	" " West.	"
KULĀ SUB-DIVISION.				
41	1,079	Village Guhī, Kōhī, Bhulān Rūpī Kulū.	Wooden temple of Kaumta Dēvī, sanctum door.	"

Photographs taken in 1903—10.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
42	1,080	Railā	Summer house, general view from N. E.	8½" × 6½"
43	1,081	Railā	Summer house, detail of a pillar S. E.	"
44	1,082	"	Temple of Lachhmī Nārāyan. General view. North-east.	"
45	1,083	"	Do. , Sanctum door. North.	"
46	1,084	"	Do. , window. South-east.	"
47	1,085	"	Do. , Pillar.	"
48	1,086	Ladhiārā	A high tower locally called <i>thānā</i> . North-east.	"
49	1,087	"	Do.	"
50	1,088	"	Do. N. W. ...	"
51	1,089	Dalās	Jōgēshar Mahādēo temple from north-west.	"
52	1,090	"	" " " from south.	"
53	1,091	"	" " " a miniature temple in the compound of, from south. ...	"
SIMLA DISTRICT.				
54	1,092	Kumhārsen	Kōṭēshvar Mahādēo, spire, from south. ...	"
55	1,093	"	Do. , sanctum door, from west.	"
56	1,094	"	Do. , detail of a pillar.	"
57	1,095	"	Do. Do. ...	"
UNITED PROVINCES.				
MAINPURI DISTRICT.				
58	1,096	Bhāiṇwat	Mahādēo temple ; detail of an old sculptured panel engaged in the door.	"
59	1,097	"	Do. , door jamb. ...	"
60	1,098	"	Sculptures excavated from an ancient site.	"
61	1,099	"	" lying in the compound of the Mahādēo temple.	"
62	1,100	"	A platform marking an ancient site supposed to contain remains of a shrine. ...	"
63-68	1,101-1,106	Muttra Museum	Inscribed sculptures.	"

Photographs taken in 1909—10.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
ALLAHABAD DISTRICT.				
69	1,107	Garhwā	Ancient temple and fort, from N. E.	8½" × 6½"
70	1,108	"	" " front elevation E.	"
71	1,109	"	" " detail, N.	"
72	1,110	"	" " doorway, E.	"
73	1,111	"	Inscribed image of Śiva	"
74	1,112	"	" " Viṣṇu.	"
75	1,113	"	" " Brahmā.	"
76	1,114	"	Standing image of Viṣṇu.	"
77	1,115	"	Fish with standing four male figures. (Incarnation of Viṣṇu.)	"
78	1,116	"	Tortoise Incarnation of Viṣṇu with four deities churning the ocean.	"
79	1,117	"	Boar incarnation.	"
80	1,118	"	Man-lion "	"
81	1,119	"	Standing male figure, probably Sūrya.	"
82	1,120	"	Seven standing figures probably planets.	"
BĀNDĀ DISTRICT.				
83	1,121	Barhā Kutrā	Śiva temple, from S. W.	"
84	1,122	"	" " S.	"
85	1,123	"	" " detail of entablature.	"
86	1,124	"	" " " pillars.	"
87	1,125	Rikhian	A small old temple, from N. W.	"
88	1,126	"	Cave.	"
89	1,127	"	Small Cave.	"
90	1,128	"	Stone slab representing a three-headed male figure perhaps Śiva sitting in Vilāsa attitude, holding a mace in the left and a round object in the right hand with two attendants on sides and Śaktis beneath.	"

Photographs taken in 1909-10.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
91	1,129	Rikhian.	Standing figure of Kālī.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
92	1,130	"	Śiva and Pārvatī.	"
93	1,131	"	Dancing Śiva?	"
94	1,132	"	Four Śaktis or goddesses on their vehicles (vāhanas).	"
95	1,133	"	Do.	"
96	1,134	"	Three goddesses (Śaktis).	"
97	1,135	"	Four Śaktis.	"
98	1,136	"	A mail figure probably Śiva in dancing atti- tude.	"
99	1,137	"	Four Śaktis on their respective vehicles.	"
100	1,138	"	Four Śaktis.	"
101	1,139	"	" goddesses (Śaktis)	"
102	1,140	"	A slab with two male figures one of which is sitting with left hand on the end of a mace and some round object in right hand.	"
103	1,141	"	Four Śaktis.	"
104	1,142	"	A female figure four-armed and sitting with a votary on the left side.	"
105	1,143	"	A female figure sitting on the back of a male.	"
106	1,144	"	Śakti of Viṣṇu on Garuḍa.	"
107	1,145	"	Three goddesses.	"
108	1,146	"	Three Śaktis of which the first from the left side is that of Viṣṇu, 2nd of Varāha.	"
109	1,147	"	Stone slab with the figure of Gaṇēśa in the centre, Kālī on the right and his Śakti on the left.	"

APPENDIX F.

LIST OF DRAWINGS PREPARED IN 1909—10.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Scale.
1	255	Nūrpur (Kāngrā district).	Plan and elevation of ruined temple in the Nūrpur Fort.	$\frac{1}{48}$
2	256	Bajaurā (Kulū Sub-division)	Plan of the temple of Bashēshar Mahādēv.	$\frac{1}{20}$
3	257	Nagar (Kulū Sub division)	Foot-prints on Jagatipat stone.	$\frac{1}{2}$
4	258	Jagatsukh (Kulū Sub-division)	Plan for proposed repairs to the Śiva temple.	$\frac{1}{96}$
5	259	Baijnāth (Kāngrā district)	Plan of Sidhnāth temple.	$\frac{1}{24}$
6	260	Druman (Kāngrā district)	Plan of Āsāpurī temple.	$\frac{1}{24}$
7	261	Ladhiārā in Rūpi (Kulū Sub divn)	Elevation and section of a tower ...	$\frac{1}{48}$
8	262	Sahēth Mahēth	Childrens' toys.	$\frac{1}{1}$
9	263	Barhā Kutrā (Bānda district)	Plan of Karkōtake Nāga.	$\frac{1}{48}$

APPENDIX G.

Acquisitions Museums.

LAHORE MUSEUM.

1. A specimen of a well carved and ornamental stone *linga*, discovered by Mr. A. H. Longhurst, Officiating Superintendent Archæological Survey, Northern Circle, at Jagat Sukh in the Kulū valley, in June 1909.

2. A collection of miniature paintings dating from the Sikh period. Presented to the Museum by Dr. J. Ph. Vogel.

3. A picture of Nagarkōṭ or Kāngrā presented by Dr. J. Ph. Vogel.

LUCKNOW MUSEUM.

1. Ancient copper axe-head found by P. Hirananda at Bithūr, Cawnpur District.

2. The boss of a copper shield found by P. Hirananda at Bithūr, Cawnpur District.

*MATHURA MUSEUM.

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Inscribed stone (height. 7½") with Nāgarī inscription in three lines. From a garden near Mathurā	0	4	6
2. Door-jamb (ht. 9"). Seven figures, probably three seated Bodhisattvas and four celestial attendants. From Bhūtēsar Mounds.	2	0	0
3. Terra-cotta figure (ht. 8½"). From Shitohā, 3 miles from Mathurā on Gobardhan road.	0	4	0
4. Stone (ht. 1') supporting a doorway with representation of two figures (Yakshas ?) holding lotuses in their hands. From Shitohā.	2	4	0
5. Fragmentary stone pillar (ht. 10") with a male and a female figure. From a mound near Brindāban.			
6. Maitreya. (ht. 10½"). From Shāhganj mound near Mathurā.	2	0	0
7. Pillar head (ht. 10"). From Vināyaka Tīlā, two miles from Mathurā.	0	8	0
8. Image of Sūrya (ht. 6")			
9. Sculpture (ht. 4") representing three figures on a piece of black stone.			
10. Image of Indra (ht. 1' 10½") having trident and beautiful garments. From Tarai village 6 miles from Mathurā.			
11. Stone fragment (ht. 9") representing three monkeys carrying fruit and flowers.			
12. Stone (ht. 1' 4") representing a warrior mounted on an elephant and attacking another man on horseback. Obtained from Brindāban.			
13. Krishna (ht. 6") raising Gobardhan.			
14. Sculpture (ht. 10") representing Gandharvas and Apsaras. Obtained from a boatman.			
15—18. Terra-cotta objects secured from Gosna village 2½ miles from Mathurā.			
19. Nāga image (ht. 9") in Bodhisattva costume; well preserved. Inscription. complete in one line. Found at temple near mosque in the heart of Mathurā city. Originally found by the grandfather of Pandit Sivadatt on the Bhūtēshar mound.	75	0	0
20. Nāga image (ht. 10") obtained from a Sādhu	2	0	0
Total carried over.	84	4	0

*This list has been drawn up by Pandit Radha Krishna.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Total brought forward. ...	84	4	0
21. A female figure with peculiar head-dress, locks and jacket, standing, obtained from one Bhola Jāt who got it from Maholipol Ghati, Mathurā city. Ht. 1' 3"	2	0	0
22. Seated female figure, one foot raised, another resting on couch. Secured also from Bhola Jāt and found by him at the said Maholipol Ghati. Ht. 7½".			
23. Pedestal with the feet of a male and female figures supported by Nāgas with two figures on each side of the Nāgas in sitting attitude and joined hands. Another female figure with well developed breast seated at a distance, (ht. 6½"). Obtained also from the said Bhola Jāt.			
24. A bearded male figure with a lance in hand obtained from a Kōīr ht. 7"	1	8	0
25. Door jamb with several figures, including that of a drummer. Obtained from Mathurā city.	8	8	0
26. A conch, Ht. 1', obtained from a Sādhu. ...	16	0	0
27. Sūrya on chariot drawn by seven horses, obtained from a Sādhu. Ht. 8"	1	0	0
28. A seated female figure, obtained from a Sādhu. Ht. 8"	0	8	0
29. A standing female figure, well-dressed, obtained from a Sādhu, Ht. 7"			
30. A Tīrthankara seated on a throne supported by serpents, obtained from a garden in Mahāban. Ht. 10½".	3	10	0
31. A seated female figure with a child in lap. Find place Bhūtēshar Mahādev temple at Mathurā (ht. 8").			
32. Kṛishṇa holding Gōbardhan hillock on his hand. Found in a mound near Gutsrum Nārāyan temple, Mathurā city. Ht. 1' -6".	6	8	0
33. Most elaborate and elegant Viṣṇu image. Find place mound near temple in Mathurā city. Ht. 3' 5".	48	0	0
34. Standing Viṣṇu with a number of figures. Find place mound near Nārāyan temple in Mathurā city. Ht. 1' 1"	1	0	0
35. Pedestal with three standing figures. Find place mound near Nārāyan temple Mathurā city. Ht. 7"	0	8	0
Total carried over. ...	173	6	0

	Rs.	As.	P.
Total brought forward ...	173	6	0
36. Headless Vishṇu standing. Find place mound near Nārāyan temple. Ht. 1' 6"	0	8	0
37. Pedestal of a Sūrya figure. Find place mound near Nārāyan temple Mathurā city. Ht. 1' 3"	0	8	0
38. Head broken off from a column. Find place Nārāyan temple mound in Mathurā. Ht. 1'	0	8	0
39. Part of a column broken off. Found in a mound near Nārāyan temple in Mathurā city. Ht. 1'	0	8	0
40. A female statue. Obtained from a Sādhu. Ht. 10"	6	0	0
41. Yaksha and Yakshinī. Findplace, Pōtrā Kuṇḍ. Ht. 9"			
MATHURA CITY.			
42. Tīrthankara, obtained from Pōtrā Kuṇḍ, Mathurā city. Ht. 3' 3"			
43. Tīrthankara Adinātha. Find place, Pōtrā Kuṇḍ, Mathurā city. Ht. 3' 4"			
44. Female figure nude, probably Jaina, from Manoharpura, Mathurā city. Ht. 1'	0	8	0
45. Headless figure of the goddess of plenty. Find place, Tāyapur village 3 miles from Mathurā city on the other side of the Jamna river. Ht. 3' 2"	12	0	
46. Door-jamb, with representation of four figures. Find place Revan village on the bank of the Jamna, 2 miles from Mathurā on the Hāthras road. Ht. 3'.			
47. Yaksha and Yakshinī sculpture, obtained from a Sādhu. Ht. 10".	0	12	0
48. Lintel of some ancient Jain temple with a Tīrthankara image and other figures. Find place, Isapur facing Mathurā city on the other side of the Jamnā river. Ht. 1' 6"	12	14	0
49. Headless Tīrthankara image. Find place Mahāban. Ht. 3' 3".			
50. Headless Tīrthankara image. Find place a building between Gokul and Mahāban. Ht. 2' 3".	6	8	0
51. Buddha image. Find place a Bāghīchi facing Bhūtēshar Mahādēva- maṭh. Ht. 2' 9"			
52. Lion figure with broken feet. Find place Bāghīchi between Katra and Pōtrā Kuṇḍ in Mathurā. Ht. 2'	2	0	0
Total carried over ...	216	0	0

		Rs.	As.	P
Total brought forward		...	216	0 0
53.	A Tirthankara image, presented by Captain F. B. Barrett of the XV Hussars. Original find place the site of the orderly room and barracks for English soldiers of the regiment stationed at Mathurā. Ht. 4' 6"			
54.	Bust with head of a colossal image Mauryan in style. Find place Baroda village a few miles from Parkham and Chhārghāon in the Mathurā District. Ht. 4'	19	0	0
55.	Pedestal of the above. Ht. 2'			
56.	Fragment of an inscribed pedestal, obtained from Sakna village 5 miles from Mathurā. Ht. 4"			
57.	Lintel slab on which four female figures with children in laps are represented. Find place a Bāghīchi near Kankāī Tīlā. Ht. 1' 10½"			
58.	A detached head obtained from the Bhūtēshar mound. Ht. 1' 3"			
59.	A slab representing three figures, a Nāgī in the middle and two Gandharvas, one on each side. Find place Girdharpur mound. Ht. 1' 6"	24	0	0
60.	Fragment of a pedestal with a lion. Obtained from Jamālpur mound. Ht. 4"	4	8	0
61.	Yaksha. Find place Pāli-khērā, 3 miles from Mathurā. Ht. 3"	16	0	
62.	Detached head. Find place Chāmundā Maṭh, Sarai Azampur village 2 miles from Mathurā. Ht. 3½"			
63.	Do Ht. 7"			
64.	Fragment of railing stone with three letters on reverse. Ht. 2' 2½"			
65.	Lion's head. Ht. 8½"			
66.	Dēvī slaying buffalo demon. Ht. 6½ "			
67.	Fragment railing figure. Ht. 9"			
Nos. 64-67 were obtained from Gopālpuri Chāmundā Maṭh in Mathurā city.		4	14	0
68.	Terra-cotta from Mātā Maṭh, Gopālpura, Mathurā.			
69.	Terra-cotta from Anyora-khēra mound. Mathurā city.			
70-73.	Sculptures and antiquities including one inscribed and numbered E. 20, next numbered E. 21, 22 and 23. Secured by Dr. Vogel from Mōrā village mound.			
Total carried over.		...	284	6 0

	Rs.	As.	P.
Total brought forward	...	284	6 0
74--85. Sculptures and antiquities secured by Dr. Vogel from Ganeshra village on the 19th February 1910 and by Asstt. Curator Mathurā Museum on 22nd February 1910 including a parasol of Buddhist stūpā, a Kuvēra sculpture, a few Buddhist railings &c. &c.			
86. Buddhist railing. Find place Hakimpura village, Mathurā. Ht. 1' 3".			
87. Sculpture representing Kṛishṇa holding Gōbardhan hillock on the hand. Ht. 7".			
88. Buddhist railing [pillar. Find place Maholi Pol, Mathurā city. Ht. 5' 8".			
89. Fragment railing pillar. Find place Maholi Pol. Ht. 9".			
90. Lintel. Buddhist period; find place Maholi Pol, Mathurā city. Ht. 7' 4".			
91. Standing Bodhisattva, Usphahār village. Kushāṇa period (5' 1" × 2' 3" × 1').			
92. Buddhist sculpture. Ht. 10" } Presented by Pandit Ram Chandra.			
93. Brahmanical „ „ 11" }			
94-97. Old brass and copper articles		11	4 0
38 copper coins of Buddhist period, some of the Kushāṇa, others of the Gupta periods obtained by Dr. Vogel	...	2	8 0
26 old brass articles purchased by Dr. Vogel in February 1910.	...	149	14 0
Total	...	448	0 0

N. B.—The antiquities excavated by Mr. V. Natesha Iyer B. A. have been noted by Dr. Vogel in cataloguing and may be included in the acquisitions of this year.

APPENDIX H.

PUBLICATIONS.

I. Reports and Catalogues.

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1909.

Antiquities of Chambā State, Archaeological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, Volume XXXVI. Part I. Inscriptions of the Pre-Muhammadian period, with 40 plates (including map) and 30 text illustrations. Published by the Superintendent Government of India Printing Calcutta. Plates by Messrs. W. Griggs & Sons, London. (In the Press).

Tile mosaics of Lzhore Fort, Archaeological Survey of India. New Imperial Series. With 76 plates containing coloured reproductions of 116 figured panels and elevation showing their position on the Fort wall. (This series will be preliminarily published in the *Journal of Indian Art* by Messrs. W. Griggs & Sons, London).

Excavations of Kasiā. Archaeological Survey of India. New Imperial Series (Preliminary papers have appeared in the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey for 1904-5, 1905-6 and 1906-7).

Catalogue of Sculptures and inscriptions preserved in the archaeological Museum at Mathura. With 25 plates. Published by the Superintendent Government Press Allahabad. Plates by Messrs. W. Griggs & Sons, London. (In the press)

Catalogue of the archaeological collections preserved in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow, by Babu R. D. Benarji. (In manuscript).

Catalogue of the Bhuri Singh Museum at Chamba, Chamba State. With portrait of the founder and five plates. Published by the Superintendent Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta. Plates by Messrs. W. Griggs & Sons, London. (In the Press)

Catalogue of the Graeco-Buddhist sculptures preserved in the Central Museum at Lahore.

Catalogue of historcial potraits preserved in the Central Museum at Lahore.

II. Contributions to annual Report of the Archaeological Survey
1907-8.

Excavations at Sabēth Mahēth (in co-operation with Pandit Daya Ram Sahni).

Historical documents of Kulū, by Pandit Hirananda.

1908-09.

Nāga worship in ancient Mathruā.

1909-10.

The Mathurā School of Sculpture (continued).

III. Contributions to Epigraphia Indica.

Sahēth copper-plate inscription of Govinda-chandra of Kanauj, dated samvat 1186 by Pandit D. R. Sahni.

Machhlīshahr copper-plate inscription of Hariśchandra of Kanauj dated samvat 1253 by Pandit Hirananda.

List of Public Libraries, etc. to which copies of the Provincial Annual Report of the Superintendents are regularly supplied.

I. Countries outside India.

UNITED KINGDOM.

(a) Institution.

British Museum Library, Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury, London,
W. C.

Bodleian Library, Oxford.

London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.

Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.

Bendall Library, Cambridge.

Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh

Glasgow " " Glasgow.

Aberdeen " " Aberdeen.

Trinity College Library, Dublin.

Folklore Society, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.

National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.

Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover
Square, London, W.

Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.

Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.

Royal Society, Edinburgh.

Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson street, Dublin.

National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.

Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London, W.

Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly,
London, W.

Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Imperial Institute, London.

Indian Institute, Oxford.

Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street,
London Adelphi, W. C.

The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.

Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.

Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 50,
Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, S.W.

His Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office, London,
S. W.

India Office Library London, S. W.

(c) Private Individuals.

Sir George M. Birdwood, K. C. I. E., c/o India Office, London.

Dr. James Burgess, C.I.E., 22, Seton Place, Edinburgh.

R. Sewell Esq., Mansfield Lodge, 4, Bristol Gardens, Roehampton,
Surrey.

Right Hon'ble Lord Antony Macdonnell, G.C.S.I., the Reform Club,
Pall Mall, London, S. W. (to be supplied with Northern Circle
reports only).

Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, C.I.E., 8, Northmoor Road, Oxford.

V. A. Smith, Esq., I. C. S., 116, Banbury Road, Oxford.

J. F. Fleet, Esq., C.I. E. Ph., D., 8, Leopold Road, Ealing, London, W.

Lord Curzon, 1 Carlton House Terrace, London, S. W. (to be supplied
with Annual Reports only).

(d) News papers and Periodicals.

The Times, Printing House Square, London, E. C.

The Athenæum, 11, Breame's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E. C.

The Academy, and Literature, 9, East Harding Street, Fetter
Lane, E. C.

The Asiatic Quarterly Review, Oriental Institute, Woking.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

Institut de France, Paris.

Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iéna, Paris.

Revue Archéologique, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Mons. Em. Senart, 18, Rue François 1^{er}, Paris.

Directeur Général de l'Union Coloniale Française, 44, Chaussée d'Antin,
Paris.

Société Asiatique, 1, Rue de Seine, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale),
Germany.

Königliche Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin.

Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Berlin.

Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Göttingen,
Germany.

Dr. Lucian Scherman, Editor, Orientalische Bibliographie, 18,
Ungererstrasse, Munich, Bavaria.

Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph. D., 78, Ludwig Wucherer Str., Halle (Saale),
Germany.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.

Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.

Società Asiatica Italiana, Firenze, Italy.

R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze, Italy.

British School at Rome, Palazzo Odescalchi, Piazza S. S. Apostoli,
Rome.

American School of Classical Studies at Rome.

SWITZERLAND.

J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., C.I.E., Schloss Wildeck, Aargau, Switzer-
land.

HOLLAND.

Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.

Koninklijk Instituut van Nederlandsch Indië, The Hague, Holland.

RUSSIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Peters-
burgh, Russia.

DENMARK.

Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.

National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.

BELGIUM.

Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers.

SWEDEN.

University Library, Upsala, Sweden.

NORWAY.

University Library Christiania, Norway.

Professor Sten Konow, Ph. D., University, Christiania, Norway.

GREECE.

British School at Athens, Greece.

La Société Archéologique d'Athènes, Athens, Greece.

CHINA.

North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai.

AMERICA.

**American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, new Haven, Conn.,
U. S. A.**

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, U. S. A.

Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.

American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, Chicago, U. S. A.

SIAM.

Vajiranana National Library, Bangkok.

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.

Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.

Melbourne Library, Melbourne, Australia.

University Library, Sydney, New south Wales.

Librarian, Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.

Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.

Archæological Commissioner for Ceylon, Anurádhapura, Ceylon.

Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.

Librarian, Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

**His Excellency the Governor General of Indo-China, c/o the Consul
General for France, Calcutta.**

Directeur de l'Ecole française d'Extrême Orient, Hanoi Indo-China.

**Secretary, Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen,
Batavia.**

**Le Directeur de l'Institut français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire,
Cairo, Egypt.**

**Director, Ethnological Survey for the Phillipine Islands, Department
of Interior, Manila.**

II. India.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.

Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, Calcutta.

Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Home Department.

Department of Revenue and Agriculture

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Director-General of Archæology in India.

**Consulting Architect to the Government of India, Public Works
Department Secretariat.**

Central Library, Army Head-quarters, Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

(a) Institutions.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.

University „ Madras.

Public „ „

Presidency College „

School of Art „

Government Central Museum, Madras.

Christian College Library.

(b) Officials.

Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, Madras.

**Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern,
Circle, Ootacamund.**

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library Bombay.

University Library, Bombay.

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.

School of Art, Bombay.

The College of Science, Poona.

(b) officials.

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Bombay.
Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, Bombay.

BENGAL.

(a) Institutions.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
University Library, The Senate House, Calcutta.
Presidency College Library, I, College Square, Calcutta.
Sanskrit College Library, I, College Square, Calcutta.
Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.
Editor, Bengal Past and Present, Kidderpore Vicarage, Calcutta.
Mahabodhi Society, Baniapooker Lane, Calcutta.

(b) Officials.

Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, Bankipore.
Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

(c) Private individual.

Mahamahopadhaya Hara Prasad Sastri, 26-Pataldanga Street, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

(a) Institutions.

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.
University Library, Allahbad.
Public Library, Allahabad.
Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
Sanskrit College, Benares.
Thomason College, Roorkee.
Archæological Museum, Muttra.
Panini Office, Allahabad.

(b) Officials.

Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.
Dr. J. Horovitz, Epigraphist to the Government of India for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.

PUNJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
Museum Library, Lahore.
University Library, Lahore.
Government College Library, Lahore.

(b) Officials

**Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern, Circle,
Lahore.**

(c) Private individuals.

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Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, Peshawar.

Peshawar Museum, Peshawar.

BURAMA.

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The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.

The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

Superintendent Archæological Survey, Burma Circle, Mandalay.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.

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EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

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NATIVE STATES.

MYSORE.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Archæological Superintendent, Mysore.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

HYDERABAD.

His Highness the Nizam's Minister, Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

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Rajkumar College, Indore.

Library of the Agent to the Governor General, Indore.

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**Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General,
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Colonel Sir S. S. Jacob, K. C. I. E., Jaipur.

BARODA.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.

His Highness the Gaikwar ,,

Baroda Museum. ,,

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TRAVANCORE.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The Madras Mail, 6, North Beach Road, Madras.

Times of India, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Englishman, 9, Hare Street, Calcutta.

The Statesman, 3 Chowringhee, Calcutta.

The Calcutta Review, 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

The Pioneer, Allahabad.

The Bombay Gazette, Bombay.

The Rangoon Gazette, Rangoon.

The Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore.

(To be supplied with Imperial Archæological Survey reports only).

**The Director-General of Archæology for distribution to contributors and
local Governments.**

Proceedings of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Public Works Department.
Buildings and Roads Branch, No. 425 G. S. dated 10th July 1911.

READ—

Progress Report of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments
Northern Circle, for the year ended 31st March 1911.

REMARKS.—PARAGRAPH 2. *Preservation of Monuments*.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor notices that the allotment for repairs to Hindu and Buddhist Monuments was a small one, but that it does not seem to have been fully utilized.

2. PARAGRAPH 4. *List of Ancient Monuments in the Punjab*.—The preparation of a complete list of monuments in the Punjab is a task which will have to be spread over a considerable number of years.

3. PARAGRAPH 7. *Museums*.—The most interesting feature of the report so far as the Punjab is concerned, relates to the acquisition for the Lahore Museum of twelve embroidered and painted Tibetan banners, one of which represents scenes in the life of Buddha. About two-thirds of the cost was provided locally, the balance being met from a grant of Rs. 1,000 made for the purpose by the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the report and of the above remarks be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department, and that copies of the same be distributed to the Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, the Director-General of Archaeology in India, the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Mahomedan and British Monuments, the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Buddhist and Hindu Monuments, Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners, Superintending and Executive Engineers, and Officers and institutions named in the list circulated with Government of India, Home Department, letter No. 293 dated the 23rd July 1910.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor,

J. F. FARRANT,
Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Public Works Department,
Buildings and Roads Branch.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT,
HINDU AND BUDDHIST MONUMENTS,
NORTHERN CIRCLE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1911.

PRICE :—*One rupee or one shilling and four pence.*

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT.

PART I.

Departmental Notes.

1. During the first half of April the Superintendent, visited Taxilá and Kalsi in the Rawal Pindi and Dehra Dun Districts respectively. The latter half of that month he passed in Simla with the Director General of Archæology in India from whom he took over charge of his duties on the forenoon of the first of May 1910. In the month of July (15-28) I visited Rupar, Bardár and Nalagarh. September, October and November were spent in the Kulu Sub-division, Suket and Mandi States and Kangra proper. On the 19th of January 1911 I started towards Kasiá in the Gorakhpur District where the whole of the remaining portion of the year was spent in excavating the site of Máthá Kuár ká Kot. Thus I spent 171 days on tour of which 99 days were spent in the Panjab and 72 days in the United Provinces and the remaining 194 days at head-quarters.

2. The total expenditure incurred this year on the preservation of the Hindu and the Buddhist monuments in the Panjab was Rs. 687-0-3. Of these Rs. 34-0-10 were spent in special repairs to the ruined old temple in the Nurpur Fort, Rs. 106 for putting up notice boards on the ancient sites of the Kapál Mochan temples and Raja Karan ka Qila in the Ambala and Karnal Districts respectively. The rest was spent on annual repairs to the monuments listed beneath p. 14 ff. Notwithstanding a distinct allotment for the purpose nothing has been spent on the repairs proposed by this office for the small temple of Siva behind that of Sandhyá Déví at Jagatsukh in the Kulu Sub-division.

Regarding the Siva temples at Dasál and Nagar in the Kulu Sub-division, the Baijnath temple at Baijnath and Ambikesvar temple at Haripur and the protection of the Pathyár and Kanhiará rock inscriptions I have made certain proposals in my conservation notes dated the 17th December 1910. Only one estimate, viz., for repairs to the Ambikesvar temple at Haripur amounting to Rs. 50 has since been received in this office. Proposals regarding the preservation of some of the interesting monuments in Mandi State have been sent to the Durbar through the Commissioner, Jalandhar Division, who informs me that orders have been issued by the State for the execution of one of the works suggested, namely, the construction of a pacca masonry building on the Salánu rock inscription.

In the United Provinces, Rs. 17,795-2-3 were spent on the preservation work during this year. Special repairs to the brick temple at Bhītargāon in the Cawnpur District as proposed by Mr. Longhurst were carried out at a cost of Rs. 2,853. The base of this interesting monument has been renewed up to a height of 10'. Rs. 3,177 were spent on the Dhamek Stūpa at Sárnāth. Special repairs to the Gobind Deo and Jugal Kishor temples near Muttra were completed at a cost of Rs. 400 and those to the Gupta temple at Deogarh in the Jhansi District at Rs. 712-6-7. Besides this Rs. 3,541 have been spent on the Archæological monuments at Saheth Maheth in the Gonda and Bahraich Districts. For further particulars see Appendix B. below.

3. Report by Dr. Vogel regarding the ancient site of Taxilá was submitted to Government along with a letter dated the 20th June 1910 and the preliminary notification of its protection under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act has subsequently been confirmed.

Protection of Monuments.

In the United Provinces five ancient sites in the Muttra District and one in the Allahabad District have been declared protected. A list of these will be found below in Appendix C.

I may add here that the District Officers concerned have been asked to put up notice boards on all the protected monuments in this circle with a view to prohibit the prevailing practice of disfiguring them by the public.

4. The preparation of the list of ancient monuments in the Panjab has been one of the chief concerns during the year under review. My work in this connection was confined to the Kangra District. To get the details required by the new scheme that has been drawn by Mr. J. H. Marshall I had to inspect every monument, ancient site or other archæological relic that I could know of and during the interval of some three months, I visited not less than 150 monuments collecting, as far as I could, a full account of their history, the legends connected with them, notes on their architectural and artistic features and their inscriptions. But regarding history or even legends much could not be gleaned for the people as a rule professed total ignorance. Whether they feigned it out of suspicion or in reality knew little it is difficult to surmise. The preparation of a complete list of all the monuments in the Panjab is an arduous task which will require much more time than what has been estimated. The reason is this. The monuments are too many and mostly situate at out of the way and distant places. Much time is spent in visiting them. Besides this the inscriptions and other particulars connected with them require considerable time for study. In addition to all this greater portion of the year has to be devoted to other work. Under these circumstances the list of monuments

List of Ancient Monuments in the Panjab.

for the Kangra District alone will take not less than two years more, and that for the whole Province will require at least ten years—to make it a comprehensive and really useful work.

5. The last two months of this year were devoted to the Archæological explorations at Kasiá in the Gorakhpur District of the United Provinces. An account of my operations there will be found in the second part of the report (page 9 ff.) Here it will suffice to remark that the discoveries made during the last season afford proof of the desirability of continuing and bringing to completion the excavations at Kasiá not only because the topographical problem of locating the ancient Kusinára or identifying Kasiá with it has not yet been finally settled but because several interesting buildings that have only been partially opened require to be fully cleared to form any definite idea regarding their structure and history.

Some trial excavations have been carried out on various sites round Muttra under the supervision of Pandit Radha Krishna at a cost of Rs. 2,000, provided from the Imperial funds. The finds include a number of inscribed bricks of an early type—*Mauryan* period—and a few fragmentary stone inscriptions. No structural remains of importance came to light. Two of the sites examined—Ganeshrá and Jaisinghpurá—are Buddhist, the third, (Morá), appears to be Brahmanical.

6. This year has brought to light an inscription which has proved to be of the highest importance to the Scythian period of Indian history. It has established beyond doubt the fact that between Kanishka and Huvishka, the great Kushána rulers, there reigned a sovereign of the name of Vasishka whose authority was acknowledged at Mathurá. It was found by Pandit Radha Krishna at Ísápur situated on the left bank of the river Jamna opposite the Visránt Ghat and has now been deposited in the Muttra Museum. Another discovery of this year which may be mentioned here is the copper-plate I found along with the coins of Kumáragupta (A. D. 413-455) from the 'Nirvána Stúpa' at Kasiá though nothing can yet be definitely affirmed regarding the writing it bears. It has been sent for examination to Dr. Hoernle. But it is not unlikely that it may throw some light on the identification of Kusinára.

Twenty-five inscriptions were copied at and near Garhwá in the Allahabad District. They are important for the local history of the place. Of those that are dated the earliest belong to the Vikrama year 1199 (A. D. 1142). Of the undated ones the earliest, on palæographic grounds, belong to the 10th century. More than one hundred inscriptions on the sculptures deposited in the Lucknow Museum were copied during this year for Professor Lüders for the *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III. Further particulars of the inscriptions noticed in this year are given below in Appendix D.

7. During this year valuable additions have been made to the Lahore Museum. It has been enriched with twelve Tibetan banners.

Museums. One embroidered banner is a real master-piece and represents Padmasambhava who converted Tibet to Buddhism. Among the painted banners there is one which represents the Wheel of Life and another shows a number of scenes from Buddha's life. The latter is of a particular interest in connection with the Gandhāra sculptures. The total cost of these paintings was Rs. 3,090. To meet this the Imperial Government contributed Rs. 1,090, the Panjab Government made a special grant of Rs. 1,500 and the Lahore Museum paid Rs. 500. Besides these, two hundred and twenty pictures of historical and mythical subjects showing great artistic skill were secured in my last tour in Kangra. Of these the bulk will go to the Lahore Museum and a few to the Delhi Museum. An inscribed stone of considerable importance for the genealogy of the Guleriá chiefs of Kangra, five brass statues and two ancient stone seals have also been added to the archæological section of this Museum

The Provincial Museum at Lucknow has been transferred to the Canning College building and the archæological exhibits, excepting the finds from Kasiá which are still lying in the godowns, have been mostly arranged in accordance with the suggestions made by Dr. Vogel.

The Archæological Museum at Sárnáth has been constructed. The expenditure incurred on it during this year was Rs. 1,888. The building has been completed but for the carved band along the front wall of the hall for which details are awaited from the Principal School of Arts, Calcutta. Rs. 4,625 were spent on furniture for the show cases and Rs. 400 on the fittings. The estimated cost of the latter work is Rs. 1,262, so Rs. 862 are still required for its completion. The exhibits have been mostly classified and arranged under the superintendence of Mr. D. R. Sahni.

No further repairs to the Municipal Museum at Muttra (Mathurá) have been carried out, the Municipal Board having declared themselves unable to contribute any funds. This Department has worked out a scheme for extending the Museum building and Mr. Gordon Sanderson has been good enough to prepare plans for such an extension the cost of which has been estimated at Rs. 50,000. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has given the assurance that he would be prepared to consider a grant-in-aid from the Provincial Funds in case the major part of the sum required can be realized from subscriptions. An attempt to raise funds locally by subscription has had very little result and it is now under consider-

ation to address patrons of archæology both in Europe and India. The proposed extension is absolutely necessary, as the present building is crammed with sculptures. Several pieces including the inscribed sacrificial post had to be placed outside and it is feared that they will suffer irreparable damage if exposed to the weather for any considerable length of time.

Under this section I may mention that His Highness the Raja of Suket has in the month of February laid the foundation stone of a museum called the Minto Bhim Museum at Suket. Whether any progress has been made since it was announced in papers is not known. Repeated inquiries by this office have failed to elicit any information from the State authorities.

I may add here that the Society recently established for the propagation of the Hindu literature has lately started a public museum at Allahabad. Its energetic Secretary, Major B. D. Bose, I. M. S. (retired) has, I understand, deposited in it his very interesting collection of the Gandhāra sculptures and its promoters intend to make it as representative an institution as possible.

Publications. 8. List of publications by this office during the year will be found in Appendix H below.

Office Library. 9. My office has in its library 544 volumes in all to which 20 books were added this year. They are mostly official reports, gazetteers or directories in Urdu. There are few good books of reference in this office library and the result is that books have to be borrowed from elsewhere which causes considerable inconvenience. Necessity has been felt for books for constant reference, and unless arrangements are made to enlarge the stock on hand the desideratum will grow keener.

Personnel. 10. Dr. Vogel was appointed to officiate as Director-General of Archæology in India during Mr. Marshall's absence on leave for one year and seven months and he made over charge of his current duties to me on the 1st of May 1910. The clerk and the photographer were on leave, the former for one month and two days and the latter for one month and fifteen days. A temporary hand on Rs. 30 per month was appointed when the clerk was absent on leave. The second draftsman was on sick leave for a period of three months from the 1st of September to the end of November. No substitute was appointed in his stead. The head draftsman has almost throughout the whole year worked for the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

Thirty seven drawings were made during the year. Of these 17 were finished in ink and 20 in pencil. Their descriptive list is given in Appendix F.

In all 170 photographs have been taken. Of these 56 relate to the Lucknow Museum, and 27 are the copies of some very fine pictures belonging to His Highness the Raja of Mandi. Of the latter twenty form the illustrations of a booklet called the *Hamírahatha* in Hindi verse giving a rather chimerical account of the fight between Hamir (the Chauhán of Ranthambor, A. D., 1283—1301) and A'la-ud-din (Muhammad Shah A. D., 1296—1316). They show great artistic skill of the painters of Kangra. The original sketches of most of them I have secured for the Lahore Museum. The remaining pictures represent the various forms of Durgá, the Divine heroine of the *Márkandeyapurána* and are good specimens of the Kangra art. The rest of the photographs pertain to the buildings in Kangra and the archæological excavations at Kasiá.

11. The first three weeks of April 1911 will be spent at Kasiá on the excavation work carried out there and the last week in making over the finds from Kasiá to the Curator of the Lucknow Museum and in the inspection of the Sárnáth Museum. The month of May will be spent at head-quarters in writing the report and an article on the exploratory work carried out in this circle during the last season for the Royal Asiatic Society's Journal. The month of June will be spent in Simla in writing my contribution to the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey for 1911-12. Four months, July to October will be devoted to the preparation of the list of ancient monuments in Kangra and Chamba. Dr. Vogel has to revert in the month of November and will have his own programme for the cold season. If the proposals regarding the continuation and bringing to completion the excavations at Kasiá were accepted I shall spend the major portion of the next cold season at Kasiá.

HÍRANANDA SÁTRÍ.

*In charge of current duties of the Superintendent,
Hindu & Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle.*

PART II.

Preservation of monuments.

KANGRA DISTRICT.

In my conservation notes I made the following proposals :—

Kulu Sub-Division.

Temple of Gaurisankar at Dasál.—This sanctuary is handsomely and profusely decorated with well executed carvings and on account of its artistic interest should be taken over by Government and regularly inspected by the officers of the Public Works Department. The spire is in a ruinous condition and will have to be rebuilt. The whole roof should be made thoroughly water-tight and cleared of vegetation. The new structure lately erected by the *kārdār* should be dismantled for it screens the façade.

Temple of Gaurisankar at Nagar.—This shrine is very badly neglected by the man in charge and should be taken over and inspected by the Public Works Department. On no account should it be used as a repository of sweepings and cow dung as it is being done now. In cases like this the proper observance of the conditions of the grant (*muājl*) should be enforced in accordance with the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904.

Mandi State.

Sulānu rock inscription.—This very interesting record of about the fourth century (A. D.) and the earliest known in the Kulu valley lies in the territory of Mandi. It has badly suffered from exposure and I have proposed a pacca masonry building surmounted by a sloping roof to be erected over the rock bearing the inscription with a view to save it from further damage and decay. The building should remain locked (to protect it from being used by vagabonds) the key being deposited with some responsible official in the nearest village. A tablet bearing the translation of the record in Hindi and English should be let into the outer wall to give an idea of what the record means.

Adhnāri temple in the town of Mandi.—The Adhnāri (Sanskrit. *Ardha-nāśvara*) temple in the town of Mandi, which is a very fine shrine and shows great artistic skill, should be freed from the over-growing vegetation. The cracks and fissures should be cemented. The water falling in the open *mandapa* should not be allowed to collect.

KANGRA PROPER.

The temple of Baijnāth.—The roof edge of the porch is far from being water-tight, especially the portion lately repaired by the Public Works Department leaks very badly. It should be repaired and made water-tight. The spire should be cleared of the overgrowing vegetation.

The Pathyár and Kanhiará rock inscriptions fully described by Dr. Vogel in the IV volume of the *Epigraphia Indica* should be protected by Government and ordinary pacca masonry building with a sloping roof like one proposed for the Salánu inscription erected on the boulders.

Explorations.

EXCAVATIONS NEAR KASIÁ.

The archæological excavation at the *Máthá Kuár ká Kot* near Kasiá in the Gorakhpur District of the United Provinces was resumed this year on the 26th of January and carried on till the middle of April last at a cost of Rs. 3,000 provided from the Imperial Funds. A detailed statement of expenditure for it is given beneath (p. 12). A general plan showing the work done is also added.

Stúpa A. Some of the Buddhists of Burma had applied for permission to repair the large *stúpa* (A) standing behind the *Nirvāna* temple. Before any repairs were executed it was thought expedient to first of all examine the contents of this colossal structure. Top portion of it, about 25 feet high and 56 feet in circumference, was, therefore, dismantled. A shaft was then sunk at the centre which was carried down to the water level. At a depth of about 14 feet a copper pot covered with a copper-plate, bearing several lines of writing, was discovered from a circular little chamber 2 feet wide and deep. The copper plate, what is very unusual, had only one line engraved the rest being written in black ink. It was all covered with thick rust, which defied cleaning for fear of damage to the writing and has now been sent for examination to Dr. Hoernle. The copper pot (Hindi *gágar*) is evidently a reliquary. Its contents are: sand, burnt charcoal, small *cowries*, precious stones of various sorts, small pearls, etc. Besides these it had two copper tubes, one had a chalk like greasy thing and the other had ashes, pearls, one small emerald and the silver coins of Kumáragupta (fan-tailed peacock type) the son and successor of Chandragupta II who flourished about A. D. 413. The latter shows that the *stúpa* was erected early in the fifth century A. D. Inside the latter tube there was a silver tube which contained a gold tube having a minute quantity of some brown substance and two drops of water. Dr. Hankin, the Chemical Examiner at Agra, examined the contents of the copper pot but could not discern any traces of human bones. They appear to consist of sand mixed with vegetable matter and a little chalk. But it is difficult to surmise whose and what sort of relics these are unless the writing on the plate threw any light on this question.

Going lower down at a depth of 34 feet a little *stúpa*, evidently older than A, was found. This has a small niche which enshrines a nice terracotta Buddha facing west. The western side of it from bottom to top has been laid bare and its interior thoroughly examined. Apart from a small earthen pot which contains some dust and charcoal and shows that the structure is a sort of Buddhist tomb, nothing of any interest was found in it.

Monastery Q.—Opposite the temple which enshrines the colossal statue of the dying Buddha a row of cells, evidently the remains of a monastery, were exhumed at a depth of about 8 feet. The ground level of *stúpa* A is the same as that of this monastery, which must be, on the evidence of the floor level at least, a very old structure if not the oldest on this site. It was here that minor antiquities of considerable interest, like the clay seals with the coffin of Buddha between the two *sal* trees, and the legend *maháparinirvāna bhikshusamghasya*, a silver Satrap coin, bricks of unusual size ($25'' \times 14'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$) and terracotta figures were found. Charred wood in a door of one of the cells would point to its destruction by fire. Buildings found on this part of the site show at least three periods of habitation the earliest being not later than the days of the early Guptas. To the north-west and east of the *Nirvāna* temple in the fields buildings have been unearthed. Their existence was not indicated by any elevation of the soil. There can be little doubt that numerous remains of monuments still lie hidden among the fields round the buildings that have yet been excavated and that they would certainly repay excavation.

To the west of the monastic building I the remains of a complete monastery evidently co-existent with I were completely unearthed. Debris thrown on it in previous years took much time and labour. It is paved with large brick tiles like I and has several shrines and a kitchen. This circumstance would show that while I was meant for putting up pilgrims it was intended to feed and provide them with place for worship or meditation.

At the site called the *Máthá Kuār* the remains of the chapel found by Mr. A. C. Carlley were cleared together with the nice brick pedestal of the Bodhi image. The monastery of which it formed a part was also traced out as far as it lay in the land acquired by Government although there was no indication of it on the soil. It extends towards east and south in the fields not yet acquired by Government. Evidently it is a later building. In plan it resembles the monastery No 21 at Saheth in the Bahraich District of the United Provinces. Excepting a few clay seals of the Buddhist creed and a *kushán* copper coin no antiquity of interest was discovered here.

The *Rámābhār Stúpa* was thoroughly examined by sinking a shaft at the centre down to the water level, but no deposit of any sort could be found. To the south the remains of a structure probably later than the *stúpa* have been unearthed. The nature of that structure is not clear. Ornamental bricks of unusual size varying between $2' \times 7'' \times 5''$ and $1' 4'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$ were found in abundance. Most of these when joined would form human and other images of sorts showing how beautiful must have been the edifice which was built of them.

The great question of the identity of Kasiá and Kusinára is not yet finally settled. The important topographical problem of locating Kusinára and the *Vethadípa* or *Vishnudvípa* is still to be solved. Both of these points possess not only considerable academical interest but are of great importance to the followers of Buddha. Consequently the exploration of this interesting site should be brought to completion.

As the matter now stands it is highly desirable that first the excavation work at the *Mátha Kuár ká Kot* commenced this year should be completed; 2nd, the whole plot between the *Nirvána* temple and the monastery D should be thoroughly examined; 3rd, some trial excavations should be made at Anarudhwá and mounds near it to ascertain their nature; 4th, to make proper arrangements to drain off water and protect the buildings that have been unearthed. I reckon that in four months of the next cold season, November to February, the exploration of the whole site can be completed though it is, of course, impossible to say what remains are still lying under ground. The excavations will have to be carried out on a large scale. An estimate of the cost of four months excavations is added beneath.

LIST OF FINDS.

1. One copper-vessel **(gágar)* containing relics, several silver coins of Kumáragupta, jewels and pearls, etc., and a copper-plate.
2. *Three boxes containing pottery, stone fragments and one stone image of Ganesa.
3. *Eight boxes containing carved bricks.
4. One box containing clay seals.
5. *One stone tub.

* NOTE.—These excepting the contents of the copper vessel and the plate have been deposited in the Lucknow Museum.

Statement of expenditure incurred on excavations at Kasiá during the cold season of 1910-11.

No.	Sub-head.	Amount spent.
		Rs. a. p.
1	Labour	2,594 0 6
2	Repairs and restoration of Bodhi image at <i>Máthá Kuár</i> ...	73 8 6
3	Babu J. N. Dey, a temporary draftsman on account of salary, travelling allowances and conveyance of drawing instruments ...	140 11 4
4	Transport of finds (excluding railway freight, Tahsildeoria to Lucknow and cooly and carting at Lucknow, viz., Rs. 100, which has been charged to Office Contingencies) ...	42 12 0
5	Contingencies including reward for finds, etc. ...	148 15 8
	Total expenditure ...	3,000 0 0

Estimate of expenditure for excavations proposed to be carried on during the next cold season.

No.	Sub-head.	Amount spent.
		Rs. a. p.
1	Acquisition of land	500 0 0
2	Clearing of debris	350 0 0
3	Labour	2,500 0 0
4	Transport for finds	150 0 0
5	Repairs and drains, etc.	300 0 0
6	Contingencies and rewards, etc.	200 0 0
	Total of proposed expenditure ...	4,000 0 0

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Office expenditure during the year 1910-11.

				Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of Superintendent	...	...	...	1,233	5	4
Travelling Allowance of Superintendent		...	...	290	0	0
Charge Allowance of the incharge	...	...	...	509	0	0
Pay of Establishment inclusive of temporary staff			...	5,128	0	10
Travelling Allowance of Establishment		...	...	1,454	12	0
*Contingencies	...	...	...	4,550	0	0
			<hr/>			
Total expenditure			...	13,156	2	2

*NOTE.—Re-appropriation of Rs. 2,000 has been applied for.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Northern Circle during the year 1910-11.

Locality.	District.	Description of work.	Amount spent.	REMARKS.
PUNJAB.				
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	Providing a chabacha, drain and terraced floor round the well in compound of Saragarhi memorial.	Rs. a. p. 26 10 6	Completed.
„ ...	„ ...	Annual repairs to Saragarhi	101 0 6	„
Nurpur ...	Kangra ...	Annual repairs to old temple in Nurpur Fort.	13 6 2	„
„ ...	„ ...	Special repairs to do.	34 6 10	„
Bajaurá ...	„ (Kulu)	Annual repairs to Basheshar Mahadeo temple at Hát.	Nil	Nothing was spent out of Rs. 20 allotted.
Jagatsukh ...	„	Annual repairs to Siva temple adjoining the temple of Sandhyá Déví.	Nil	An allotment of Rs. 72 was made but nothing spent.
Katás ...	Jhelum ...	Repairs to Satghara temple	55 0 3	
Mankyala ...	Rawalpindi	Repairs to Stúpa (Tope) ...	11 8 0	
Saidan ...	Attock ...	Repairs to Baoli ...	37 0 0	
Lasar ...	„ ...	Ditto ...	36 0 0	
Amb ...	Shahpur ...	Repairs to temples in Fort...	191 0 0	
Vijhi ...	„ ...	Protecting site of Sabz Pind	27 0 0	
Bhera ...	„ ...	Protecting site of ancient city.	48 0 0	
Thanesar ...	Karnal ...	Putting up a notice board on Raja Karn ka Qil'a.	53 0 0	
Kapál Mochan	Ambala ...	Putting up a notice board on Kapál Mochan temple.	53 0 0	
Total ...			687 0 3	
UNITED PROVINCES.				
Karhar ...	Farrukhabad	Well at Karhar ...	67 0 7	
Saran ...	Etah ...	Temple of Sita Ramji at Saron	42 12 0	
Brindában ...	Muttra ...	Gobind Deo temple ...	252 0 0	Completed.
„ ...	„ ...	Jugal Kishor temple ...	149 0 0	„
„ ...	„ ...	Radhaballabh temple ...	Nil	Nothing spent out of Rs. 68 allotted.
Kalsi ...	Dehra Dun	Asoka rock inscription ...	9 14 10	Completed.
Carried over ...			520 11 5	

APPENDIX B—continued.

Locality.	District.	Description of work.	Amount spent.	REMARKS.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. a. p. 520 11 5	
		UNITED PROVINCES—contd.		
Bhítargáon	Cawnpur ...	Special repairs to Brick temple (Base up to a height of 10 ft. completely renewed). Tower repaired and cleared of jungle. Compound wall built.	1,248 2 5	Total amount spent up to date Rs. 2,853. Work completed.
Musanagar...	" ...	Restoration of Deojani Tank (Female bathing place repaired by filling up cracks and tying vaulted passage to prevent outer walls spreading).	131 10 11	Completed.
Deogarh ...	Jhansi ...	Special repairs to the large temple and Gupta temple.	712 6 7	"
Sárnáth ...	Benares ...	Buddhist Dhamek stúpa ...	3,177 0 0	
" ...	" ...	Constructing a Museum ...	1,888 0 0	This building has been completed but for the carved band along the front wall of the hall for which details are awaited from the Principal School of Art, Calcutta.
" ...	" ...	Laying out of grounds ...	882 0 0	
" ...	" ...	Fittings for Museum ...	400 0 0	Estimate for Rs. 1,262. So Rs. 862 required to complete the work.
" ...	" ...	Chowkhardi round brick stúpa and Sárnáth.	20 0 0	
" ...	" ...	Furniture for show cases for Sárnáth Museum.	4,625 0 0	These cases were ordered direct by the Archaeological Department but payment made through the P. W. D.
" ...	" ...	Jagat Singh's stúpa with surrounding minor stúpa, Aśoka columns, main shrine with approach and surrounding minor stúpa, Gupta monasteries, late monasteries with gate and court, Hospital and round brick stúpa.	551 2 11	Ordinary repair works carried out and completed.
Kasiá ...	Gorakhpur...	A chowkidár to watch the monuments and clearing of bush-wood and jungle.	88 0 0	Completed.
		Total carried over ...	14,244 2 3	

APPENDIX B—*concluded.*

Locality.	District.	Description of work.	Amount spent.	REMARKS.
			Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ..	14,244 2 3	
		UNITED PROVINCES— <i>concl'd.</i>		
Sandi ...	Hardoi ...	Repairs to temple of Phulmati.	10 0 0	Completed.
Sa h e t h-Maheth.	Gonda and Bahraich.	Special repairs to Archaeological monuments.	3,541 0 0	„
		Total ...	17,795 2 3	

APPENDIX C.

List showing the Hindu and the Buddhist Monuments, declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act during the year 1910-11.

District.	Particulars of Monuments.	Protected by.
	PUNJAB.	
	Nil.	
	UNITED PROVINCES.	
Muttra	... 1. Ghosan, an extensive site containing a high mound about 100' square apparently a fort with ramparts and corner turrets at Shahpur-Ghosana 3 miles north-east of Muttra. 2. Site of Mat at a distance of one mile from that village, covered with shrub jungle and containing fragments of images, etc. 3. Site of Mora, one mile west of the village of that name and 6 miles west of Muttra. 4. Mounds of Ganesra, two mounds situated between the Chaurasi Jain temple and the village of Ganesra. The second mound known as Singar Tila. 5. Mound of Jaisinghpura measuring 100' x 530', the centre is occupied by small brick platform 19' x 17'.	14·82 1·01 2·67 1·80 8·04 Notification No. 1503/648M. of the 29th August 1910.
Allahabad	... 6. Ancient Monuments in the village of Bhita.	Notification No. 1881/36M. of 3rd November 1911.

APPEN

List of Inscriptions

No.	Locality.	Object inscribed.	Dimensions.
1	Rupar, District Ambala ...	Brass mask in the temple of Laṭūriyā Mahādév.	Two lines of 16 letters in all measuring between $\frac{1}{4}$ " and $\frac{5}{8}$ " in height.
KULU SUB-			
2	Haripur ...	Stone tablet in the temple of Mádhó Rái.	Two lines ...
	Bijli Mahádeo near Sultanpur.	Copper-plate ...	Nineteen lines about 7" long
5	Manikarn ...	Ditto ...	Fifteen lines 8" long ...
6	Mamel, a village in Suket State.	Pedestal of brass images of Śiva and Párvatí.	Two lines, one line 23" and second line $6\frac{1}{2}$ " long.
7	Garhwá, District Aliahabad.	Stone image of Brahmá ...	Two lines, one 1' 6", second 1' 3" long.
8	Ditto ...	Stone image of Śiva ...	Two lines, 1st 2' and 2nd 1' $2\frac{1}{4}$ " long.
9	Ditto ...	Stone image of Vishṇu ...	One line 2' $4\frac{1}{4}$ " and another only $4\frac{1}{4}$ " in length.
10	Ditto ...	Stone pillar inside temple	Five lines varying between 1' 5" and $3\frac{1}{4}$ " in length.
11	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Three lines 1' 4" long ...
12	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Eleven lines, between 9" and 7" in length.
13	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Three lines 8" long ...
14 to 16 }	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....
17	Main, Tahsil Bidhauna, District Mainpurí.	Stone pillar ...	Eleven (?) lines 8" long ...

DIX D.*copied in 1910-11.*

Language and script.	Date and Ruler's Name.			REMARKS.
Sanskrit, Northern alphabet	5th century A. D. on palæo-graphic grounds.			Legend. <i>Srī-Kuṇḍasya Mit-rāvasuputrasya devadharmā.</i>
DIVISION.				
Local dialect Vāṅkri	...	Much worn.		
Ditto	...	Raṇa Pāl	...	Grant of land.
Ditto	...	Śāstra year 8, Māgha 27, Raja Jit Singh.		Ditto.
Sanskrit, Nāgarī, early type...		8th century	palæographi-cally.	The inscription consists of several names like Madhu-sūdana, Uddharaṇa, Śāt-takila, etc.
Sanskrit, Nāgarī		Cunningham, A.S.R., Volume III, page 56.
Ditto		Ditto.
Ditto		
Ditto	...	Samvat 1199 (A.D. 1142) Thakkura Śrī Rāmapāla.		
Ditto	...	Samvat 1199	...	A votive record.
Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Names of masons.
Ditto	...	No date	...	Pilgrims' record.
Sanskrit, Gupta	...	Ditto	...	Fragmentary. It has been deposited in the Lucknow Museum.

APPENDIX E.

List of Photographs taken in 1910-11.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Scale.
PANJAB.				
1	1148	Bardár, about 12 miles from Rupar, District Ambala.	View of old site said to be the spot where some marble statues were found about 1874 (S. W.).	8½" × 6½"
2	1149	Ditto ...	Ditto (N.) ...	"
3	1150	Ditto ...	Site where some copper utensils are said to have been found.	"
4	1151	Rupar, Assistant Commissioner's bungalow.	Door-jamb of stone ...	"
5	1152	Ditto ...	Stone bracket and Durgá riding a lion.	"
6	1153	Rupar, Temple called Sandhú-riyán dá Shiválá.	Loose sculptures ...	"
7	1154	Ditto ...	Architectural piece of stone with carving of flowerpot design.	"
8	1155	Ditto ...	Sculptures ...	"
9	1156	Rupar, Temple called Latúriyá Mahádéo.	Inscribed brass mask ...	"
10	1157	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	"
KULU SUB-DIVISION, DISTRICT KANGRA.				
11	1158	Village Súnísá near Manáli...	Temple of Kárttikasvámí (E)...	"
12	1159	Haripur near Nagar ...	Stone slab representing Śiva and Párvatí.	"
13-16	1160-63	Ditto ...	Wooden sculptures believed to be the representations of a goddess Dochámuchá (having two spoons).	"
17	1164	Village Daśál near Nagar ...	Temple of Gaurísankar (S. E.)	"
18	1165	ditto ...	Detail Ditto ...	"
19	1166	Village Sarsái near Nagar...	Fountain slab ...	"
20	1167	Village Chháki near Nagar...	A deserted stone temple (S. W.)	"
21	1168	Village of Śúrú about two miles north of Nagar.	Cave of Arjuna ...	"
22	1169	Nagar ...	Temple of Gaurísankar (S. W.)	"
23	1170	Ditto ...	Temple of Murli Dhar ...	"
24	1171	Ditto ...	Temple of Tripurasundarí ...	"

List of Photographs taken in 1910-11—continued.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Scale.
25	1172	Nagar ...	Copper statue said to have been brought from Rámpur as a trophy.	8½" × 6½"
26	1173	Matháhan about 9 miles S. E. of Sultánpur.	Indrakila (view) ...	"
27	1174	Ditto ...	Temple of Bijli Mahádéo. ...	"
28	1175	Bandrol, about 6 miles north of Sultánpur.	Ancient site. ...	"
29	1176	Manikarn ...	Temple of Raghunáth (Ráma-chandra).	"
30	1177	Ditto ...	Car of Raghunáth. ...	"
31	1178	Village Chaini, 5 miles S. E. of Banjár.	Tower and temple of Lachhmi Narain.	"
32	1179	Nirmand ...	ew (N. W.). ...	"
33	1180	Ditto ...	Miniature S'iva temple in the compound of Záharpír.	"
34	1181	Ditto ...	S'iva temple in the compound of the sanctuary of Chandí Devi.	"
35	1182	Ditto ...	Lachhmi Nárayan temple front (W.).	"
36	1183	Ditto ...	Head of a figure lying in the temple of Dakbini Mahádéo.	"
37	1184	Ditto ...	Copper-plate inscription ...	"
38	1185	Village Nithar, 13 miles north of Dalásh.	Temple of Búrhá Mahádéo (W.).	"
39	1186	Ditto ..	Kuthair or storehouse of Búrhá Mahádéo (E.).	"
40	1187	Ditto ...	Ditto (S. E.). ...	"
41	1188	Ditto ...	Kuthair of Chámundá Devi (S. E.).	"
42	1189	Village Bainá, about 10 miles south-west of Dalásh on the right bank of the Satluj.	Temple of Bainá Mahádéo ...	"
SUKET STATE.				
43	1190	Village Káu, about four stages from the capital.	Temple of Kámákshá Devi and of Paraśu Ráma (S. W.).	8½" × 6½"
44	1191	Ditto ...	Ditto (S. E.) ...	"
45	1192	Village of Pángaṇah said to be the old capital of Suket.	View (N.) ...	"
46	1193	Bhojpur (Baner) ...	Guggá ..	"
47	1194	Puráṇá Nagar ...	Temple of Tripurasundarí ...	"

List of Photographs taken in 1910-11—continued.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Scale.
48	1195	Village Mahádéo about 3 miles to the north of Suket or Bhojpur.	Temple of Mahádéo (Śiva) N. E.	8½" × 6¼"
49	1196	Ditto ...	Ditto back	"
50	1197	Ditto ...	Ditto Balcony Window.	"
51	1198	Ditto ...	Ditto Interior	"
MANDI STATE.				
52	1199	Mandi town ...	Sculpture in an outer niche of the Adhnári temple.	8½" × 6½"
53	1200	Ditto ...	Temple of Adhnári, detail from south.	"
54	1201	Goma ...	Śiva temple ...	"
UNITED PROVINCES.				
GORAKHPUR DISTRICT.				
55	1202	Kasiá, Máthá Kuár ká Koṭ... ..	Monastery P., N. E. ...	"
56	1203	Ditto ...	Ditto S. E. ...	"
57	1204	Ditto ...	Ditto detail of south-west portion (E.).	"
58	1205	Ditto ...	Monastery P., kitchen and hearths, etc. (N.).	"
59	1206	Ditto ...	Monastery P., northern cell with a shrine (S.).	"
60	1207	Ditto ...	Monastery Q. (excavated portion) (S.).	"
61	1208	Ditto ...	Monastery Q., N.-W. corner ...	"
62	1209	Ditto ...	Terra-cotta Buddha in the niche of the tiny stúpa under the Nirváṇa Stúpa.	"
63	1210	Ditto ...	Reliquary with copper-plate ...	"
64	1211	Ditto ...	Ditto before cleaning ...	"
65	1212	Ditto ...	Precious stones, copper tubes containing relics, etc., found in the reliquary.	"
66	1213	Ditto ...	Reliquary after cleaning ...	"
67	1214	Ditto ...	Clay seals and a fragmentary die.	"
68	1215	Ditto ...	Terra-cottas.	"
69	1216	Ditto ...	Pottery, censer, etc.	"
70	1217	Kasiá, Rámábhár ...	Carved bricks.	"

List of Photographs, etc.—concluded.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Scale.
71	1218	Kasiá, Máthá Kuár ká Kot...	Stone tub from P.	
72	1219	Kasiá, Rámábhár ...	Eastern side of stúpa as far as exposed.	
73	1220	Ditto ...	Buildings on the south side (W.).	
74	1221	Ditto ...	Do. Northern wall adjoining stúpa (E.).	
75	1222	Ditto ...	Buildings, detail (W.).	
76	1223	Máthá Kuár ...	Monastery R. (N. E.).	
77	1224	Ditto ...	Do. (E.).	
78	1225	Ditto ...	Do. detail (S. W.).	
79	1226	Ditto ...	Do. do. (S. E.).	
80	1227	Ditto ...	Do. do. Northern cells.	
81	1228	Ditto ...	Bodhi image before restoration, front.	
82	1229	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
83	1230	Ditto ...	Bodhi image before restoration, back.	
84	1231	Ditto ...	Southern gate (S. E.).	
85	1232	Ditto ...	Bodhi image after restoration.	
86	1233	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
PANJAB.				
87	1234	Náhan (Sirmoor) ...	A brass statuette of Mahákála with Tibetan inscription.	
88-107	1235-54	Mandi (State) ...	Illustrations of Hamírthatha.	
108-111	1255-58	Do. ...	Various forms of Durgá.	
112-114	1259-61	Do. ...	Chiefs of Mandi.	

NOTE—Besides these 56 negatives were prepared for the Lucknow Museum.

APPENDIX F.

List of Drawings prepared in 1910-11.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Scale
1	264	Lahore Fort ...	Wall elevation—West side ...	1/96
2	265	Do. ...	Do. North side (1st portion)	"
3	266	Do. ...	Do. do. (2nd do.)	"
4	267	Do. ...	Do. do. (3rd do.)	"
5	268	Do. ...	Do. do. (4th do.)	"
6	269	Do. ...	Detail of Band below the cornice ...	1/5
7	270	Do. ...	Do. 2 panels and 2 inches ...	"
8	271	Kasiá (District Gorakhpur).	General plan of excavation re-copied ...	1/200
9	272	Do. ...	Plan of central group of buildings (No. 126 copied).	1/120
10	273	Do. ...	Site at beginning of excavation No. 125 copied.	1/20
11	274	Do. ...	Old monastery, No. 186 copied ...	1/120
12	275	Do. ...	Later do. No. 136 do. ...	"
13	276	Salánu (Mandi State).	Plan, section and elevation of proposed building on Rock inscription.	1/24
14	277	Delhi ...	Plan, Fort Delhi ...	1/200
15	278	Do. ...	Ditto ...	"
16	279	Ichhrá near Old Delhi.	Plan (sketch) site of ruined grave ...	"
17	280	Muttra ...	Detail of red stone pillar in the Museum ...	1/16
18	281	Mahrauli near Qutub, Delhi.	Do. title panels in tomb of M. Jamáli-Kamáli.	1/4
19	282	Multán ...	Ground plan. Tomb of Sháh Rukn-i-'Alam	1/50
20	283	Do. ...	Ditto 1st story ...	"
21	284	Do. ...	Ditto 2nd story ...	...
22	285	Do. ...	Ditto General plan...	1/150
23	286	Do. ...	Ditto North elevation	1/50
24	287	Do. ...	Ditto Cross section ...	"
25	288	Kasiá ...	Elevation small stúpa under A ...	1/12
26	289	Do. ...	Section with one detail of stúpa A ...	1/48
27	290	Do. ...	Plan and section with elevation stúpa T...	1/60
28	291	Do. ..	Plan Monastery P. ...	1/80
29	292	Do. ...	Plan with cross section Monastery R. ...	1/80

List of Drawings, etc.—concluded.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Scale.
30	293	Kasiá ...	Plan of structures R. and S. ...	1/24
31	294	Do. ...	Plan with one detail-Máthá Kuár Monastery R.	1/100
32	295	Do. ...	Sectional elevation with plan of pedestal Máthá Kuár chapel.	1/16
33	296	Do. ...	Plan and section with detail Rámábhár stúpa.	1/200 & 1/60
34	297	Rámábhár ...	Plan, section and elevation of building near stúpa.	1/48
35	298	Do. ...	Carved bricks ...	1/2
36	299	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1/2
37	300	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1/2

APPENDIX G.

List of Acquisitions for Museums during the year 1910-11.

1.—LAHORE MUSEUM.

1. Inscribed stone tablet ($2' \times 1' 3\frac{1}{2}"$) from Haripur, District Kangra. This inscription is dated in the Samvat year 1856 (A. D. 1799) and gives the genealogy of the Guleriá princes.

2. Brass statuette (height $6\frac{1}{4}"$) of the Bodhisattva Avalokiteśvara or Padmapāni seated cross-legged in a lotus-seat. It is four-armed, two are folded before the breast in the attitude of adoration (*namaskāra*), the left upper hand holds a lotus flower, the right upper hand holds a rosary. The miniature figure shown in the diadem represents the Dhyāni-buddha Amitābha.

3. Copper statuette (height $5\frac{1}{4}"$) of Śākyamuni Buddha, seated cross-legged in the "earth touching" (*bhūmisparśa*) attitude. This is the posture in which the Buddha attained to enlightenment—he calls the earth as a witness of his good deeds. The Thunderbolt represented in front symbolizes the "admantine Seat" (*vajrāsana*) in which the Buddha was seated at the moment.

4. Brass statuette (height 7") of the Buddha like No. 3 excepting the symbol of thunderbolt which is omitted here.

5. A miniature brass statuette ($1\frac{1}{2}" \times 1"$) representing Lakshmi shampooing the feet of Vishnu who lies on the bed of Śesha with his usual attributes.

6. Copper statue (height $12\frac{1}{2}"$) of standing Śiva ? having a garland of human heads. Of the four arms the left upper holds a bow, the left lower a blade-like object with handle. The right upper hand has perhaps a fish or snake and the right lower damaru ?; A small figure standing to the right side with folded hands and the head of a ram possibly represents Daksha Prajāpati or a gana.

7. Carnelian seal with a standing female figure holding a Carnucopia in the right hand and the Kharoshthi legend "Chalusa."

8. Amethyst seal bearing the figure of Zeus seated with a staff in his right and a wreath in his left hand.

9. One embroidered banner representing Padmasambhava, a masterpiece of Tibetan art.

10—20. Eleven painted banners—one of these represents the wheel of life and another shows a number of scenes from the life of Buddha.

21—240. Two hundred and twenty pictures and drawings from Kāngra district. (A few of these will go to the Delhi Museum of Archaeology). These are either of mythological subjects or are historical portraits.

2.—LUCKNOW MUSEUM.

1. Fragmentary inscribed stone pillar from Main, Tahsil Bidhauná, District **Main - puri.**
2. Brass bull with ornamental back (height $2\frac{1}{2}$ ") from Bithúr, District Cawnpur.
3. A miniature Garuḍa of brass.
4. Two copper bracelets 3 " and $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter ; from Bithúr.
5. One copper armlet (*ananta*) 3" in diameter ; from Bithúr.
6. Carved stone door-jambs, two being fragmentary ; from Balrampur, **Gonda District.**
7. Axe-head of bronze ($6'' \times 4''$) ; from Bithúr.
8. Copper spear-head ($1' 7'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$) ; from Bithúr.
9. Two axe-heads ($7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5''$ and $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$) ; from Bithúr.

(For finds from Kasi deposited in the Lucknow Museum see p. 11 above.)

3.—MATHURÁ MUSEUM.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Stone bowl (height 2' 4") decorated with vine pattern, from Sadar Bazar	26	0	0
2. Stone sacrificial post (height 19' 7") or <i>Yúpa</i> with inscription, from Isápur	10	0	0
3. Stone sacrificial post (height 19' 7") or <i>Yúpa</i> without inscription, from Isápur	10	0	0
4. Stone door-jamb (height 2' 9") from Isápur	15	0	0
5. Seven gold coins, from Mathurá market	120	0	0
6. Image (height 1' 8") of Sarasvatí from the Jamna Ghat near the Dhruva Mound.			
7. Fragment (height 9") of a stone lintel showing seated lion, from Mathurá city	3	0	0
8. Lots of copper coins obtained from different ancient sites in the district	18	8	0
9. Four railing pillars transferred from Lucknow Museum, originally from Bhutesar Mound.			
10. Four gold coins from Mathurá City (in custody of Director-General of Archæology)	96	0	0
11. Tirthamkara image (height 1') from Adoki	21	2	0
12. Fragment (height 7") of stone railing pillar, from Loco. shed, G.I. P. Railway, Mathurá Junction Station.			
13. Two stone railing pillars (height 2' 4"), from Kotah	48	0	0
14. Stone railing pillar (height 2") with figure of Yaksha, from Chhatkra, 2 miles beyond Kotah on the Delhi Road	2	8	0
15. Stone railing pillar (height 2' 6") with female figures, from Brindában	18	0	0
16. Head (height 10") of Buddha image from Mahoti	4	0	0
17. Pedestal (height 1' 3") of Buddha image with inscription, from Loco. shed, G. I. P. Railway, Mathurá Junction Station.			
18. Image (height 4' 3") of Súrya, headless from Sanara village	15	6	0
19. Image (height 3' 6") of Súrya, headless, from Girdharpur village	11	0	0
20. Image (height 4' 9") of Súrya, headless, from Barai village	18	12	0
21. Nága image (height 5' 3"), from Bhadaya Ghat	19	14	0
22. Sculpture (height 1') of the <i>Sapta Mátaras</i> , from Kavala village	8	4	0
23. Sculpture (height 4') with Gupta inscription, from Gokhrouli village.			
24. Sculpture (height 3' 6") with Gupta inscription, from Gokhrouli village	9	0	0

* This list has been drawn by Pt. Radha Kishan.

Nos. 18—20 were discovered by Babu Debi Sahai, Tahsildar, Mathurá.

Nos. 21—24 were discovered by Pandit Ram Chandra, Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Mathurá.

			Rs.	a.	p.
25.	Sculpture (height 2' 2½") from Jakhigam	...	6	0	0
26	28. Three Buddhist sculptures, from Brindában.				
	29. Inscribed sculpture (height 6") from Katrá	...	2	0	0
	30. Buddha head (height 1' 2") from Shripursan	...	1	0	0
31	32. Two stone brackets (height 2' 2") from Mathurá City	...	36	0	0
	33. Fragment (height 2' 6") of a door-jamb with a standing male figure, from Midhauri village	...	5	0	0
	34. Door-jamb (height 6') from Somnáth village on Baharatpur Road	...	25	0	0
	35. Image (height 3' 8") of Kuvera, seated with attendants, from Shripursan village	...	20	0	0
	36. Image (height 2' 8") of Śiva and Párvatí, both seated, with attendants and bull Nandi, from Shripursan village	...	8	0	0
	37. Nága image (height 4' 4") from Sunsa Sahipur, Tahsil Mathurá	...	15	0	0
	38. Door-lintel (height 1' 7") from Sunsa Sahipur, Tahsil Mathurá	...	2	0	0
	39. Female figure (height 2' 4') headless, from Manoharapura, Mathurá	...	3	0	0
	40. Door-lintel (height 2' 4") from Sunsa Sahipur	...	1	0	0
	41. Figure (height 2' 4") of female with child standing between her knees, from Sunsa Sahipur	...	28	0	0
	42. Fragment (height 1' 8") of door-jamb, from Sunsa Sahipur	...	2	8	0
	43. Sati slab (height 1' 8") from Sunsa Sahipur	...	1	0	0
	44. Carved lintel (7' 9" × 6") from Sunsa Sahipur	...	12	0	0
	45. Fragment (height 1' 6") of railing pillar with nude figure, from Sunsa Sahipur	...	4	0	0
	46. Railing pillar (height 2' 6") with nude figure, from village Somnáth, Tahsil Mathurá	...	25	0	0
	47. Fragment (height 1' 2") of group of Śiva and Párvatí, from Mahában.				
	48. Image (ht. 3' 5") of Vishṇu standing, from Baroli Mahában.				
	49. Carved brick (length 3' 5") from Mangarh Mound near Rangeswar Mahádev, Mathurá.				
	50. Horned human head (1' 7" × 1' 3") probably from Indio-Persepolitan capital, from brick kiln of Madho Prosad, Contractor, near Bhúteshvar Mahádev.				
Total			656	0	0

APPENDIX H.**PUBLICATIONS.****BY DR. J. PH. VOGEL.**

1. Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Northern Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1910.
2. Tile-mosaics of the Lahore Fort, illustrated by seven page plates in colours and eight monochrome plates in the Journal of Indian Art and Industry. (Volume XIV No. 113 issue for January 1911). This contains Chapter I of the article on the tile-mosaics of Lahore Fort.
3. Catalogue of sculptures and inscriptions preserved in the Archæological Museum at Mathurá (Government Press, Allahabad). So far 30 copies of it have been sold.
4. Catalogue of the Bhuri Singh Museum at Chamba, Chamba State (Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta).

BY PANDIT HIRANANDA ŚĀSTRĪ.

5. Note on the Machhlīshahr copper-plate of Hariśchandra of Kanauj, dated Samvat 1253. (Epigraphia Indica, Volume X, Parts IV and V).
6. Historical Documents of Kulú. (Annual Report of Archæology, 1907-08).

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Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.

Bendall Library, Cambridge.

Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh.

Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.

Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen

Trinity College Library, Dublin.

Folklore Society, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.

National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.

Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square,
London, W.

Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.

Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.

Royal Society, Edinburgh.

Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.

National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.

Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London, W.

Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.

Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street,
Edinburgh.

Imperial Institue, London.

Indian Institute. Oxford.

Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, London,
Adelphi, W. C.

The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.

Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.

Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 50, Great Russell
Street, London, W. C.

(b).—Officials.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, S. W.

His Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, S. W.

India Office Library, London, S. W.

(c).—Private Individuals.

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Dr. James Burgess, C.I.E., 22, Seton Place, Edinburgh.

R. Sewell, Esq., Mansfield Lodge, 4, Bristol Gardens, Roehampton, Surrey.

Right Hon'ble Lord Antony Macdonnell, G.C.S.I., the Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S. W. (to be supplied with Northern Circle reports only.)

Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, C.I.E., 8, Northmoor Road, Oxford.

V. A. Smith, Esq., I. C. S., 116, Banbury Road, Oxford.

J. F. Fleet, Esq. C.I.E., Ph. D., 8, Leopold Road, Ealing, London, W.

Lord Curzon, 1 Carlton House Terrace, London, S. W. (to be supplied with Annual Reports only).

(d).—Newspapers and Periodicals.

The Times, Printing House Square, London, E. C.

The Athenæum, II, Breems, Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E. C.

The Academy and Literature, 9, East Harding Street, Fetter Lane, E. C.

The Asiatic Quarterly Reveiw, Oriental Institute, Woking.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

Institut de France, Paris.

Musée Guimet, 7, Place d' Ièna, Paris.

Revue Archéologique, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Mons. Em. Senart, 18, Rue Francois 1^{er}, Paris.

Directeur-Général de l'Union Coloniale Française, 44, Chaussée d' Antin, Paris.

Société Asiatique, 1, Rue de Seine, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.

Königliche Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin.

Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Berlin.

Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Germany.

Dr. Lucian Scherman, Editor, Orientalische Bibliographie, 18, Ungererstrasse, Munich, Bavaria.

Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph. D., 78, Ludwig Wucherer Str., Halle (Saale), Germany.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.

Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

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Società Asiatica Italiana Firenze, Italy.

R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze, Italy.

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American School of Classical Studies at Rome.

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Académie Royale d'Arceologie de Belgique, Anvers.

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University Library, Upsala, Sweden.

NORWAY.

University Library, Christiania, Norway.

Professor Sten Konow, Ph. D., University, Christiania, Norway.

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British School at Athens, Greece.

La Société Archéologique d'Athènes, Athens, Greece.

CHINA.

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American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, Chicago, U. S. A.

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Directeur de l'Ecol Française d'Extrême Orient, Hanoi, Indo-China.

Secretary, Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.

Le Directeur de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairó, Egypt.

Director, Ethnological Survey for the Phillipine Islands, Department of Interior, Manila.

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Home Department.

Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Director-General of Archæology in India.

Consulting Architect to the Government of India, Public Works Department Secretariat.

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Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, Ootacamund.

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Punjab Public Library, Lahore.

Museum Library, Lahore.

University Library, Lahore.

Government College Library, Lahore.

Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba.

(b).—*Officials.*

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Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma Circle, Mandalay.

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Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.

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His Highness the Gaikwar, of Baroda.

Baroda Museum, Baroda.

(To be supplied with annual reports only).

TRAVANCORE.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

(4). INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The " Madras Mail, " 6, North Beach Road, Madras.

" Times of India, " Hornby Road, Bombay.

The " Englishman, " 9, Hare Street, Calcutta.

The " Statesman, " 3, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

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The " Pioneer, " Allahabad.

The " Bombay Gazette, " Bombay.

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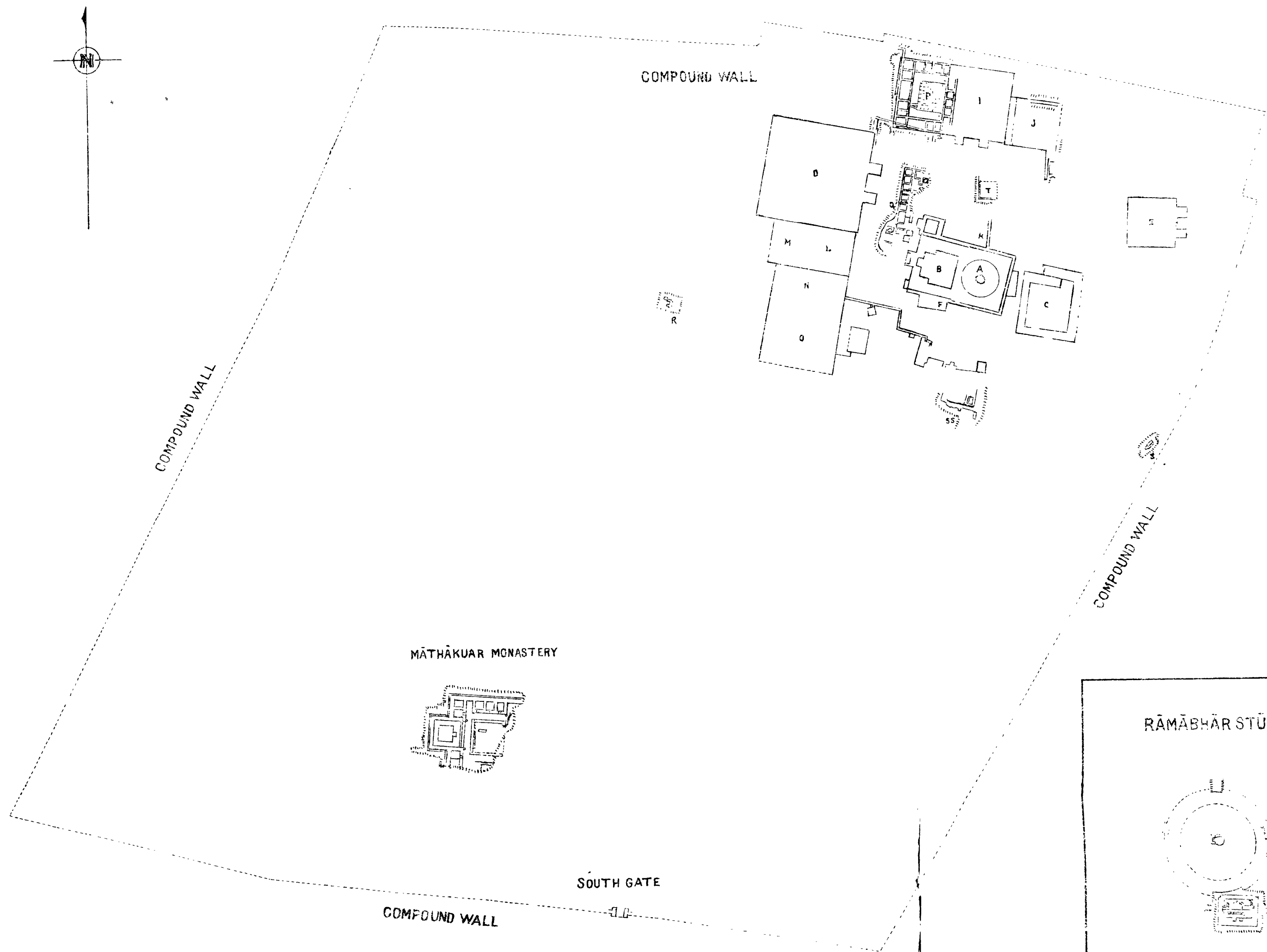
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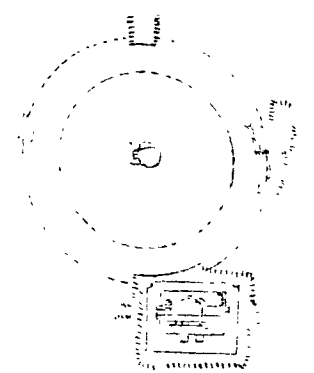
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EXCAVATIONS AT KASĪĀ

DURING 1910-11



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Sd. HIRĀNANDA ŚĀSTRĪ
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
NORTHERN CIRCLE

**Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab
in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads
Branch No. 537—A. G. S., dated 8th July 1912.**

READ—

Progress Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Hindu and Buddhist
Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year ended 31st March 1912.

Remarks.—Paragraph 7. Museums.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has noticed that the important works of the year were (1) the deputation by the Punjab Government of Mr. Whitehead, I. C. S., to catalogue the collection of coins in the Lahore Museum, which has recently been increased by the purchase of the Bactrian Section of the Bleazby collection at the joint expense of the Imperial and Punjab Governments. The work is well in hand. (2) the cataloguing of the Græco-Buddhist sculptures in the same museum by Mr. Hargreaves. These two collections of Græco-Bactrian antiquities are perhaps the best of this period.

The Punjab Government also got back the Muntaz Mahal in the Delhi Fort from the Military Authorities and suggested the transfer of the Naqar Khana Museum to this building which was restored and adapted by the Punjab Public Works Department. The transfer of the Museum and the collection of loan exhibits were admirably carried out by Mr. Gordon Sanderson and Mr. J. P. Thompson, I. C. S., who compiled a scholarly and interesting catalogue of the exhibits.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of the report and of the above remarks be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department and that copies of the same be distributed to the Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, the Director-General of Archæology in India, the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Muhammadan and British Monuments, the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Buddhist and Hindu Monuments, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers and officers and institutes named in the list circulated with Government of India, Home Department, letter No. 293, dated 23rd July 1910.

• By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

R. S. MACLAGAN, COLONEL,
*Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Public Works Department,
Buildings and Roads Branch.*

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT,

HINDU AND BUDDHIST MONUMENTS,

NORTHERN CIRCLE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1912.

PRICE :—*One rupee or one shilling and four pence.*

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT.*

PART I.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

From the commencement of the year under review up to the 15th of February last my Assistant, Pandit Hirananda, has been in charge of my office. He spent 228 days in camp and 103 days at headquarters. After closing the excavation at Kasiá in the Gorakhpur District of the United Provinces, he visited Lucknow, Ajodhya and Sárnáth during the third week of April and returned to Lahore on the 28th of that month. He spent 20 days (17th June to 8th July) at Simla in writing his article on the Kasiá excavations for the Annual Report of the Director-General. After visiting Bithúr he proceeded to Ketas during the first week of August and inspected the temples of the Salt Range. He returned to Lahore on the 14th, left again for Chamba on the 16th and passed the rest of the season in listing the monuments of that State. He returned to headquarters on the 1st of November. On the 26th of that month he proceeded to Kasiá where he devoted nearly the whole cold season to exploratory work. During this period he also inspected the sites of Sahéth-Mahéth in the Gonda and Bahraich Districts (4th December), Bhitargaon in the Cawnpore District (10th-11th December), and Deokali in the Fyzabad District (16th-17th January).

I resumed my charge at Agra on the 15th of February and after visiting Sárnáth (23rd February to 6th March), Kasiá (8th to 11th March), Lucknow (13th to 19th), Aligarh (20th) and Muttra (22nd to 28th), I returned to Lahore on the 29th of March.

2. In the year under report Rs. 1,653-9-3 were spent on the preservation of Hindu and Buddhist monuments under my charge in the Panjab and Rs. 14,752-0-5 in the United Provinces. These figures will show at once that the more important works were those in the latter province, as indeed might be expected from the greater abundance of pre-Moslim remains in the Gangetic plains. I mention especially the work of conservation of the well-known Dhamekh at Sárnáth near Benares which was continued in the course of the year and will still require one year at least to be brought to completion. The archæological museum at the same place was completely fitted out and furnished. The carved decorative friezes, on the central hall were taken in hand as soon as the models were received from Mr. Percy Brown, Principal, School of Art, Calcutta. Another important work was that of preserving the ancient brick temples at Bahua and Tinduli in the Fatehpur District on which a sum of Rs. 1,663 (out of Rs. 1,998 sanctioned) was expended.

In the Panjab works on Hindu and Buddhist monuments were limited to periodical repairs.

In accordance with the suggestions made by Pandit Hirananda in his Conservation Notes, dated the 17th December 1910, regarding some monuments in Kangra, estimates amounting aggregately to about Rs. 300 were received from the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, Kangra.

With a view to protect the temple at Malot, Jhelum District, the Public Works Department sent an estimate amounting to Rs. 934, in the month of June. Further repairs to the main shrine and its adjunct as well as the other important temples of the Salt Range have been suggested by Pandit Hirananda in his Conservation Notes, dated the 15th November last. For further particulars see appendix below.

* This report, though signed by me, has been mostly written by Pandit Hirananda who was in charge of my office during the year under review, except for the last one and a half months.—[J. Ph. V.]

3. Of monuments protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904 during the year under review, three, namely, the site of Taxila, Rawalpindi District, and the Siva temples at Dasál and Nagar in the Kulí Sub-Division of the Kangra District, belong to the Panjab and two, namely, the Fort of Garhwa, Allahabad District, and the so called Fort of Uttanpáda, to the United Provinces. The latter, rising to the north of Bithúr, a village situate some 12 miles to the north of Cawnpore on the right bank of the Ganges, has yielded several interesting pre-historic implements. Further particulars regarding these monuments will be found in the appendix below.

4. About two months and a half were devoted to listing the ancient monuments in the Panjab. During this period the temples of the Bharmaur and Churáh Wazárats of the Chamba State and the monuments of Chamba Town were visited and the requisite particulars recorded. Most of the monuments of the Kangra District and the adjoining Hill States have now been listed. It is hoped that by next winter Pandit Hirananda will be in a position to send his list of monuments in Kangra with a historical introduction to the press. The Rev. Dr. A. H. Francke of the Moravian Mission has been good enough to prepare lists for British Lahul and Spiti which will be incorporated in the above mentioned publication.

5. During the cold season of the year under review several sites were explored, all belonging to the United Provinces. That at Kasiá in the Gorakhpur District was examined by Pandit Hirananda and those at Muttra by Pandit Radha Krishna. An account of these explorations is given in the second part of this report. At Kasiá several clay sealings, mostly of the *Maháparinirvána Vihára*, and a number of interesting terra-cottas were unearthed. Several buildings, both at the main site of Máthá Kuár and the adjoining sites of Rámabhár and Anrudhwá have been exposed. Some of these, as is evident from the bricks of which they are constructed, are of very high age and must be relegated to about the Maurya period. Unfortunately no document has come to light conclusively to prove the identity of the site with Kusinára or Kusanagara. Yet the finds made on the spot seem all to favour the proposed identification, particularly the clay sealings bearing the name of the Convent of the Maháparinirvána. I may point out that at Sárnáth Sir A. Cunningham and Mr. J. H. Marshall, C.I.E., after him, have discovered similar object referring to the *Múlagandhakúti* which undoubtedly existed at Sárnáth. It is a natural inference that the *Parinirvána* seals likewise belong to the place where they were discovered, or, in other words, the site of Kasiá marks the spot of Buddha's *Nirvána*. Further proof is supplied by the copper-plate found in the course of last year's excavations, as will be shown below in the section under Epigraphy.

The excavations at Mathura (Muttra) have yielded excellent results and reflect much credit on Pandit Radha Krishna. Most important is the discovery of an inscribed life-size stone statue of Kánishka, the great Scythian ruler of India, found near the village of Mát. It is the first instance of a royal image found in this country. The head is unfortunately gone, but the rest is very well preserved. The inscription reads: *Mahārāja Rājātirāja Devaputro Kánishko*: "The King, the king of kings, His Majesty Kánishka." With the Kánishka statue two more inscribed stone images were found, one a torso with elaborately carved belt, and the other a colossal figure of an Indo-Scythian king seated on his throne. The inscription incised on the pedestal between the feet is unfortunately partly defaced, but the titles are clearly legible and indicate that the statue represents a ruler of the Kushán house. His name is indistinct, but is evidently not one of the names known to history.

Pandit Radha Krishna also conducted excavations on the Katrá site of Muttra City, but the inscription of Vásushka, mentioned by Dr. Führer, was not found in the indicated spot, and there is, therefore, some reason to doubt whether it ever did exist.

6. The copper-plate discovered last year by Pandit Hirananda in the Nirvána Stupa of Kasiá has now been cleaned and deciphered, thanks to the combined efforts of Dr. A. F. R.

Hoernle, C.I.E., and Mr. F. E. Pargiter, I.C.S. (retired). The plate, as Dr. Hoernle informs me, is inscribed in ink, or rather a sort of black enamel paint, with the identical *Nidāna-Sūtra* which was discovered some years ago engraved on some burnt brick tablets found at Gopālpur in the Gorakhpur District. The writing ends with the words *Nirvāna-chaitye tñrapatta-iti*, meaning "The copper-plate (deposited) in the Stūpa of the Nirvāna." The mention of the *Nirvāna-chaitya* in this document makes it highly probable that the *stūpa* belonging to the Temple of the dying Buddha of Kasiā marks indeed the spot where Gautama Buddha was supposed to have attained to Nirvāna.

The inscribed statues of Kushān kings found at Māt near Muttra have already been noticed above.

7. In the course of the year proper arrangements have been made for the cataloguing of the Græco-Buddhist sculptures and the coins in the Lahore Museum. Mr. R. B. Whitehead, I.C.S., has undertaken to catalogue the coins which have now been enriched with the Bactrian section of the Bleazby collection. Mr. H. Hargreaves has been placed on special duty for six months to catalogue the Gandhāra sculptures, the cost of his deputation till the end of the financial year having been met by a special grant sanctioned by the Government of India.

The Delhi Museum of Archæology has been transferred from the Naqār Khāna to the Mumtāz Mahal. In connection with the Imperial Durbar a valuable collection of loan exhibits were brought together, mainly through the efforts of Mr. J. P. Thompson, I.C.S., and Mr. Gordon Sanderson of the Archæological Department. The former wrote a scholarly catalogue of the collections.

Pandit Daya Ram Sahni, M.A., was appointed Curator of the Lucknow Museum, and has since been engaged in arranging and labelling the exhibits. He has also to revise and complete the catalogue prepared by Babu Rakhal Das Banerji in 1909. It is expected that the appointment of an expert will render further supervision on my part superfluous.

The Mathura Museum of Archæology has now been taken over by the Provincial Government and an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned for its upkeep. Pandit Radha Krishna has been in immediate charge of the collection which, owing to his efforts, has grown to such an extent that the present museum building has become insufficient for its accommodation.

8. In the course of the year the first volume of my work "Antiquities of Chamba State" has appeared. The preliminary publication of my "Tile-mosaics of the Lahore Fort" was continued. A complete list of publications by me and my Assistant during the year is given below in Appendix G.

9. Books have been added to my office library at a cost of Rs. 1,762-6 out of which Rs. 70 were met from the ordinary budget and Rs. 1,692-6 by re-appropriation sanctioned by the Government of India. The addition of a number of important books of reference to my office library has to a certain extent removed one of the main difficulties experienced in past years.

10. I made over charge of his office to Mr. J. H. Marshall, C.I.E., from Rangoon on the forenoon of the 10th February and resumed charge of mine on the 15th of that month when I reached Agra. The intervening days during which Pandit Hirananda remained in charge of my office were passed in returning from Burma.

My clerk was granted privilege leave on medical certificate for a period of two months and two days. During his absence a temporary hand was appointed on Rs. 30 per month. The head draftsman was on privilege leave for three months. During this period the second draftsman took his place and a temporary draftsman on Rs. 30 a month was employed to act for the latter.

As in the last year, my head draftsman, M. Ghulam Muhammad, worked for the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, till the middle

of February and prepared for him a set of large scale drawings relating to the tomb of Rukn-i-'Alam at Multan. They include an elevation in colours, depicting the brilliant tile decoration of the building. These drawings do great credit to the ability and perseverance of my draftsman.

Altogether, sixteen drawings were prepared during the year under review. Of these one was finished in colour, two in ink, and the rest in pencil. They are described in Appendix E. below. The second draftsman had to do much of the photographic work in camp, the photographer being mostly engaged in making up arrears.

At the request of the Director-General of Archæology the photographer was also deputed to take estampages of the rock inscriptions at Shāhbāzgarhī and Manséhra in the Frontier Circle for Professor Hultzsch in connection with that scholar's new edition of the Asoka inscriptions. The preparation of squeezes of those inscriptions is a far from easy task, but Dr. Stein who kindly exercised some supervision, informs me that M. Ghulam Nabi did the work extremely well.

11. The first three weeks of April spent at headquarters have been devoted to office routine and to the writing of the present report. The rest of summer will be spent at Simla, mainly in editorial work. As no decision has yet been taken by the Government of India on my application for eighteen months' combined leave with effect from the 24th September, I am not in a position to make any proposals for the cold season. It is hoped that the excavations at Muttra will be continued, as no place is more likely to yield Kushān inscriptions of great historical interest. In the Panjab the preparation of a complete list of ancient monuments will have to be continued. It is expected that this work will require many more years.

PART II.

PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS.

1. *Dhamekh Stūpa at Sārnaṭh near Benares.*—This Buddhist building familiar to many is the best preserved monument of its kind in the United Provinces. Yet the stone facing has fallen away over a considerable portion of its surface and the process of decay was sure to continue unless steps were taken to counteract it. On the north side the carved stones showed dangerous signs of bulging. Consequently it has been found necessary to edge off the carved surface with plain stone work and to dismantle and rebuild the bulged portion. The total amount estimated for this work comes to Rs. 15,000 of which a sum of Rs. 5,000 could be utilized in the year under review.

2. *Archæological Museum at Sārnaṭh near Benares.*—The new Sārnaṭh Museum building designed by Mr. James Ransome, late Consulting Architect to the Government of India, has already been mentioned in a previous report. The building was completed in the summer of 1910 but for two carved stone friezes on the outer wall of the central hall. Models for these friezes prepared in the School of Art, Calcutta, were not received until the end of last cold season, so that only now the building can be brought to completion. In the meanwhile the edifice including the living rooms, has been wholly fitted out and furnished and a commencement has been made to lay out the grounds in front with grass and shrubs. That the Sārnaṭh Museum is largely frequented and vastly appreciated appears from the names and remarks in the visitors' album. I may mention here that in the course of the season it was visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

3. *Brick temples at Bahua and Tinduli, Fatehpur District.*—For particulars regarding these temples I may refer to my note published in December 1907, and also to an illustrated paper on the same subject published in the Annual Report, Archæological Survey for 1908-9. The important temple at Bhitargaon in the Cawnpore District was repaired in the year 1910-11 and is reported now to be safe. Two of the smaller brick temples in the Fatehpur District were taken up in the course of the year under review. The Divisional Engineer reports that the south side of the temple at Bahua has been rebuilt and repairs have

been done on the north side. The roof has been strengthened by means of concrete terracing. The spire of the Tinduli temple, about half of which on the north and west sides is broken, is to be rebuilt and the cracks in the masonry are to be filled. Repairs on the Bahua temple were completed at the end of the year, those on the Tinduli temple were still in progress.

EXPLORATION.

4. *Excavation near Kasiá*.—The site at Kasiá in the Gorakhpur District of the United Provinces was again explored this year. The work was resumed on the 1st of December and carried on up to the end of March at a cost of Rs. 3,000 provided by the Director-General of Archaeology in India from Imperial funds. The details of the expenditure incurred are stated below (p. 7). A reference plan is appended at the end of the present report. As stated above, the excavations were conducted by Pandit Hirananda who has supplied me with the following *résumé* of the work achieved.

5. *Central group of monuments*.—Excavation was continued to the west of the Nirvána temple, and the monasteries (Q-Q.) partly opened last year, were fully excavated. These are two monastic buildings adjoining each other and probably erected about the same time. Exteriorly they measure 48' 6" by 39' 3" and 46' by 41' 6" respectively. The cells to the south of Q have yielded some clay sealings of the Gupta period bearing the legend *Srímaháparinirvána*, etc. Above the inscription we find the coffin of Buddha placed between two sál trees. In a cell apparently built on the south-west corner of Q was found a pot of ashes which contained some clay sealings bearing the word *Maháparinirvána* and the effigy of a goddess (?Háriti) surrounded by children. This cell contains a little tank or well of cool water. In order to reach these remains, débris about 9' deep had to be removed. To the east of these buildings and near the north-west corner of the Nirvána temple a large terra-cotta figure, evidently of a female deity, was unearthed. Its upper portion has disappeared. Of two attending figures one seated to the left side is entire and very life-like. The drapery is somewhat similar to that found in Kushán sculpture.

To the east of the monastery Q the basement of a shrine, 49' by 16½', was opened. The débris here yielded several terra-cotta figures which are more or less well preserved. Due north of the Nirvána temple was opened a complete basement of a monastery which, on the evidence of its large bricks (19" by 12" by 4"), must have been built about the Maurya period. Its outer dimensions are 35' long and 17' 3" wide. This structure and to some extent the buildings marked Q. Q., are different in plan from the monasteries that have hitherto been opened on the Kasiá site.

Leaving aside the remaining buildings exhumed to the north side, I may mention a platform-like structure with stairs partly concealed under the plinth of the Nirvána temple. Presumably it is connected with some early structure hidden under the said plinth.

An examination of the little *stúpa* partly hidden under the plinth of B. and standing to the north-east led to the discovery of two cells which apparently belong to a monastic building constructed prior to the edifices called B. and C. both of which were raised over it. It is built on the same level as the monastic building ascribed to the Maurya period and noticed above. The size of the bricks in both is also the same. The monastery was fully traced out; exteriorly it measures 169' by 112' 4". Save a copper ring bearing the legend *Vitakasya*, a few votive sealings, the handle of a sword and iron dowels or nails, nothing of interest was found in it.

6. *Anrudhwá*.—The mound at Anrudhwá was examined but, excepting a few late wallings, it yielded nothing. The plot in the village partly excavated in 1906-7 was thoroughly examined with the result that four small *stúpas* came to light. Excavation here led to the discovery of four nice brick panels, one of which represents the nativity of the Buddha.

7. *Rámabhar*.—The plot adjoining the large *stúpa* towards the south and east was taken up. Fourteen *stúpas*, four of which are almost entire, were opened. The one occupying the east end of the row was examined and yielded some hundred clay tablets bearing three *stúpas* and the Buddhist creed formula. It is surrounded by an enclosure which opens southwards. The building believed to be a temple which was opened last year was further explored. The outer building encloses three platform-like structures which exhibit changes effected at different periods. A circular wall which appears to have formed an enclosure or a procession path round the principal *stúpa* and which is between 19' to 22' wide was traced from east to west at the south side. It goes on regularly, except due south where it is joined to the above mentioned structure.

The finds which will be preserved in the Lucknow Museum may be summarized as follows: two boxes of clay sealings, two boxes of pottery, three boxes of terra-cottas, eight boxes of carved bricks and one box of minor antiquities.

The bearing of the recent explorations on the topographical problem has already been discussed in the first part of this report. It is not unreasonable to hope that further exploration will bring to light some epigraphical document which will remove all further doubt as to the identity of the Kasiá site with the traditional place of Buddha's Nirvána.

J. PH. VOGEL, Ph. D.,
 SUPERINTENDENT,
Hindu and Buddhist Monuments,
Northern Circle.

*Statement of Expenditure incurred on the Kasiā excavations
during the cold season of 1911-12.*

Serial No.	Sub-head.						Amount spent.		
							Rs.	a.	p.
1	Compensation of land acquired for excavation						89	1	10
2	Labour						2,589	6	9
3	Work Munshi						27	7	0
4	Transport of finds						169	2	0
5	Tools and plant						83	15	9
6	Contingencies including rewards for finds, etc.						40	14	8
	Total Expenditure ...						3,000	0	0

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Office Expenditure incurred during the year 1911-12.

							Rs. a. p.		
Pay of Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	6	3
Travelling allowance of Gazetted Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	9	6
Charge allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	13	9
Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,810	0	0
Pay of temporary establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	6	2
Travelling allowance of establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,591	12	6
Contingencies including Rs. 1,692-6-0 sanctioned for the purchase of books	4,799	1	1
<hr/>									
Total expenditure	12,955	1	3
Savings	2,394	14	9
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Budget Grant	15,350	0	0

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing Expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Northern Circle during the year 1911-12.

Locality.	District.	Description of work.	Amount spent.
PANJAB.			Rs. a. p
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	Providing sign boards in Saragarhi Memorial.	29 0 0 Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to Saragarhi Memorial	113 0 0 "
Kangra ...	Kangra ...	Providing sign boards in historical buildings.	65 0 0 "
Nurpur ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to old temple ...	12 0 0 "
Haripur ...	Do. ...	Special repairs to Ambikeshwar temple	47 0 0 "
Bajjnath ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Bajjnath temple ...	43 0 0 "
Jagatsukh ...	Do. (Kulu)	Ditto to small temple near Sandhya Devi.	68 0 0 "
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	Ditto to Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Samadh.	305 0 0 "
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Samadh.	127 0 0 "
Rohtas ...	Jhelum ...	Repairs to Raja Man Singh's residence and baoli.	41 9 11 "
Katas ...	Do. ...	Repairs to Satgarha temple ...	46 11 1 "
Manikyala ...	Rawalpindi	Repairs to stupa and providing notice board.	25 4 0 "
Saidan ...	Attock ...	Repairs to baoli and providing notice board.	80 7 7 "
Losar ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	93 15 6 "
Amb ...	Shahpur ...	Repairs to temple in fort and providing notice board.	353 0 0 "
Vihi ...	Do. ...	Protecting site of Sabzpind and providing notice board.	84 0 0 "
Bhera ...	Do. ...	Repairs to site of ancient city Bhera and providing notice boards.	69 0 0 "
Katas ...	Jhelum ...	Repairs to S. Hari Singh's Haveli ...	50 9 2 "
Total ...			1,653 9 3
UNITED PROVINCES.			
Soran ...	Etah ...	Annual repairs to Sita Ram temple ...	43 3 2 Completed.
Kalsi ...	Dehra Dun	Annual repairs to Asoka stone ...	9 12 10 "
Do. ...	Do. ...	Protection of Asoka stone ...	2,649 0 0 In progress.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Supplying notice board for Lakha Mandal.	46 0 0 Completed.
Brindaban ...	Muttra ...	Petty repairs to Govind Deo temple ...	80 0 0 "
Do. ...	Do. ...	Repairs to Jugal Kishor temple ...	319 13 9 "
Saheth-Maheth	Gonda and Bahraich	Annual repairs to ancient remains ...	268 0 0 "
Sandi ...	Hardoi ...	Ordinary repairs to temple of Phulmati	10 13 2 "
Bhitargaon ...	Cawnpore	Repairs to ancient brick temple ...	189 5 6 "
Bahua and Tinduli.	Fatehpur ...	Special repairs to the ancient brick temples.	1,663 0 0 "
Kasia ...	Gorakhpur	Buddhist remains, clearing of jungle and maintenance of a chowkidar.	100 0 0 "
Sarnath ...	Benares ...	Fittings and furniture for Museum ...	569 0 0 "
Do. ...	Do. ...	Constructing new museum ...	51 0 0 In progress.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	347 0 0 "
Do. ...	Do. ...	Certain fittings and furniture required for the museum.	819 0 0 Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Further conservation of the Buddhist Dhamekh.	5,000 0 0 In progress.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Living and office room in the museum	1,208 0 0 Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Improving surroundings of the museum	1,128 0 0 "
Do. ...	Do. ...	Repairs to Chaukhandi ...	10 0 0 "
Do. ...	Do. ...	Repairs to minor ancient buildings on the site.	241 0 0 "
Total ...			14,752 0 5

APPENDIX C.

List of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904, during the year 1911-12.

District.	Particulars of Monuments.	Authority.
PANJAB.		
Rawalpindi ...	The ancient site of Taxila at Mauza Majawir, Ganga Bahadur, the village of Jandiala and the village of Shahpur.	Government Notification No. 252 Rev., dated 4th April 1911, and confirmed by Notification No. 529, Rev., dated 12th September 1911.
Kangra (Kulu Sub-division). Ditto ...	Temple of Gauri-Shankar at Dasál ... Ditto at Nagar.	Government Notification No. 101 Rev., dated 26th January 1912.
UNITED PROVINCES.		
Allahabad ...	Garhwa Fort at Mauza Sheorajpur ...	Government Notification No. $\frac{692-M.}{367}$ of 17th May 1911 and confirmed by Notification No. $\frac{911-M.}{357}$ of 27th June 1911.
Cawnpore ...	Remains of the fort of Uttanpāda at Bithur...	Government Notification No. $\frac{1998-M.}{357}$ of 15th December 1911 and confirmed by Notification No. $\frac{213-M.}{357}$ of 1st February 1912.

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APPENDIX D.

List of Photographs taken during the year 1911-12.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
1	1262	Shivala Ghát, Benares	Seal on a <i>sanad</i> giving the genealogy of the Mughal Emperors.	8½" × 6½".
2—11	1263—72	Sárnáth (Benares) ...	Details of the capital of Asoka column	"
12	1273	Ditto ...	Colossal image of Siva ...	"
13	1274	Malót, Jhelum District.	Old temple, façade ...	"
14	1275	Ditto ...	Do., back ...	"
15	1276	Ditto ...	Do., with gateway ...	"
16	1277	Ditto ...	Do., detail ...	"
17	1278	Ditto ...	Gate of fortification ...	"
18	1279	Katás, Jhelum District.	Ruined Satgarhá temple (south)	"
19	1280	Ditto ...	View of temples on sacred pond (south)	"
20	1281	Ditto ...	Ditto (east)	"
21	1282	Ditto ...	An old sculpture engaged on the entrance door.	"
22	1283	Ditto ...	Ruined Satgarhá temple with porch.	"
23	1284	Ditto ...	Small Satgarhá temple with frescoes.	"
24	1285	Ditto ...	View of Satgarhá temple (west)	"
25-26	1286-87	Ditto ...	Ditto (north-east).	"
27	1288	Ditto ...	Ancient site to the south of the sacred pond.	"
28	1289	Dévi Kóthi (Chambá State.)	Temple of Chámundá Devi (south east).	"
29-30	1290-91	Ditto ...	Sculptured <i>lingam</i> ...	"
31	1292	Bharmaur (Chambá State.)	Detail of wood carving on inner door.	"
32	1293	Chhatrárhí (Chambá State.)	Ditto ...	"
33	1294	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	"
34	1295	Ditto ...	Image of Siva and Párvati in a small temple in the compound of the Sakti Devi temple.	"
35	1296	Ditto ...	Wood carving on ceiling ...	"
36	1297	Ditto ...	Brass statue in the Sakti Devi temple.	"
37	1298	Ditto ...	Two female figures of brass ...	"
38	1299	Chuári (C h a m b á State.)	Temple of Murli-Manohar. Brass statuette of Jina (Mahávira) with inscription ; front.	"
39	1300	Ditto ...	Ditto ; back ...	"
40	1301	Kasia (Gorakhpur District, U. P.).	Inscribed clay sealings ...	"
41—69	1302—30	Muttra Museum ...	Some sculptures in the Museum	"
70-71	1331-32	Bhatinda (Patiala State).	Baba Ratan's tomb from east ...	10" × 12"
72-73	1333-34	Ditto ...	Ditto west ...	"
74	1335	Lahore Fort ...	Diwan-i-Ám ; back ...	"

APPENDIX D—concluded.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
75-76	1336-37	Lahore Fort ...	Diwan-i-'ám ; south-west ...	10" × 12"
77	1338	Do. ...	Do. interior (west) ...	"
78	1339	Do. ...	Do. do. (south-west).	"
79	1340	Kasia (Gorakhpur District, U. P.).	Excavations to west of Nirvána temple at Máthá-Kuár ká Kót (north-east).	"
80	1341	Ditto ...	Ditto (south-east)	"
81	1342	Ditto ..	Excavations on the south of large <i>stúpa</i> at Rámabbár (south-east).	"
82	1343	Ditto ...	Pottery unearthed during excavations.	"
83	1344	Ditto ...	Carved bricks unearthed at Rámabbár.	"
84	1345	Ditto ...	Eastern entrance of an old structure opened to south of Rámabbár <i>stúpa</i> .	8½" × 6½"
85	1346	Ditto ...	Old structure to south of large <i>stúpa</i> .	"
86	1347	Ditto ...	<i>Stúpas</i> unearthed to south of Rámabbár <i>stúpa</i> .	"
87	1348	Ditto ...	Brick panels unearthed at Anrudhwá.	"
88-89	1349-50	Ditto ...	Terra-cottas found during excavations.	"
90	1351	Ditto ...	Old platform with steps under the plinth of the Nirvána temple.	"
91-92	1352-53	Ditto ...	Find-spot of large terra-cotta image.	"
93-94	1354-55	Ditto ...	Large terra-cotta image of a female deity found in a monastic building to north-west of Nirvána temple.	"
95-96	1356-57	Banmurcha (4 miles west of Kasiá on the right bank of the Gandak.)	Ancient site ...	"
97	1358	Sabéth-Mahéth (Gonda and Bahraich District, U. P.).	View of old Srávasti from south (Ora Jhár).	"
98-99	1359-60	Deokali near Fyzabad, U. P.	Kushán sculpture ...	"
100-102	1361-63	Bhitargaon (District Cawnpore, U. P.).	Brick temple after conservation	"
103	1364	Bargadhi near Gorakhpur, U. P.	Old mound and Siva temple recently excavated.	"
104	1365	Ditto ...	Images of Párvatí excavated from the mound.	"
105	1366	Ditto ...	Sculptures excavated from the mound and kept in the Inspection house.	"
106	1367	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	"
107	1368	Ditto ...	Súrya image now deposited in the Dák Bungalow.	"
108	1369	Bhatpar, Thana Banskawara, District Gorakhpur, U. P.	Image of Súrya kept in Police custody at Gorakhpur.	"
109	1370	Tarkulwa near Kasiá	Base of a sculpture and armour recently found in a field.	"
110	1371	Kasiá (District Gorakhpur, U. P.).	Excavations north-east of A ...	10" × 12"
111	1372	Ditto ...	Máthá Kuár Monastery (north-east).	"
112	1373	Ditto ...	Ditto (south)	"
113	1374	Lahore Museum ...	Embroidered Tibetan banner ...	8½" × 6½"

APPENDIX E.

List of Drawings prepared in 1911-12.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Size.
1	301	Multán ...	Detail of elevation of Tomb of Rukn-i-'ālam, south side of second story.	1/16
2	302	Kasiā, District Gorakhpur.	General plan of main site showing buildings excavated in 1911-12.	1/300
3	303	Ditto ...	Plan of buildings opened to the north of Nirvāna temple and <i>stūpa</i> with one cross section.	1/80
4	304	Ditto ...	Plan of buildings to north-west of main buildings (A. & B.) with one longitudinal section.	1/60
5	305	Ditto ...	Plan of Máthā Kuār monastery with one section and detail of western wall of the courtyard.	1/100
6	306	Ditto ...	Plan of buildings to south-east of Nirvāna <i>stūpa</i> with one longitudinal and two cross sections.	1/80
7	307	Ditto ...	Detail of elevation. <i>Stūpas</i> found to south-east of Rāmabhār <i>stūpa</i> with one plan.	1/16
8	308	Devi Kóthi, Chambā State.	Ground plan of Chāmuudā Devi temple ...	1/32
9	309	Sáhó do. ...	Ditto of Siva temple	„
10	310	Maila do. ...	Ditto of Devi temple	„
11	311	Chambā ...	Ditto of Lachhmi-Naráyan temple ...	1/48
12	312	Ditto ...	Ditto of Trimukha temple in compound of Lachhmi-Naráyan.	„
13	313	Ditto ...	Ditto of Gauri Shankar temple	1/32
14	314	Bharmaur ...	Ditto of Narsingh temple	1/48
15	315	Ditto ...	Ditto of Manimahes temple	„
16	316	Chhatrárhí ...	Ditto of Sakti Devi temple	1/32

APPENDIX F.

List of Acquisitions for Museums during the year 1911-12.

1.—LAHORE MUSEUM.*

1. Charm box decorated with eight lucky symbols.
2. Brass statuette of Avalokitēsvara, seated, four-armed.
3. Brass statuette of Buddha Amitābha (?), seated, two-armed.
4. Brass statuette of Buddha Sākyamuni, seated in the "earth touching" attitude.
5. Brass statuette of the Bōdhisattva Mañjusrī seated, two-armed, holding sword in right hand.
6. Statuette of a Buddha, two-armed, seated in the "earth touching" attitude.
7. Tibetan temple banner.
8. A copper Tibetan statuette of a Bōdhisattva.
9. Graeco-Buddhist bas-relief relating to the birth of Buddha's horse and groom.
10. Large copper image of Visvarūpa.
11. Gilt copper statuette of the goddess Tārā seated in the "gift bestowing" attitude.
12. Brass statuette of the Grand-Lama who in A. D. 1415 founded the great monastery of Bras-dpungs.
13. Gilt copper statuette of Buddha Sākyamuni seated in the attitude of "touching the earth."
14. Brass statuette of Padma-sambhava, the apostle of Tibet, seated between two standing figurines.
15. Brass statuette of a Buddha seated in the "protecting" attitude.
16. Gilt copper statuette of a Bōdhisattva.
17. Brass statuette of a Grand-Lama.
18. Gilt copper statuette of the Buddha Amitābha.
19. Wooden statuette of the goddess Tārā.
20. Cremation tablet of burnt clay, roughly trefoiled in shape with figurines of ten seated Buddhas and eight *mchod-rten* in relief.
21. Tibetan banner.

2.—LUCKNOW MUSEUM.†

1. Marble slab ($18\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11''$) with inscription in Persian characters, 6 lines, from Firozpoore, Muradabad District.
2. Three pieces of gold slightly hammered (Pre-Mauryan).
3. Ring edged on both sides with beading, diameter $9\frac{1}{16}''$; and separate from it two beads joined together. Gupta period.
4. One serpentine finger ring with six coils of flat gold band ribbed in middle terminating in *vajra* ornament and wire which is twisted loosely round preceding coil. Mauryan period, diameter $\frac{3}{4}''$.
5. Hollow bead, diameter $\frac{1}{4}''$.
6. Flat wheel with axle and spokes. Diameter $\frac{5}{8}''$.
7. Bead in shape of double cone, hollow, length $11\frac{1}{16}''$; fluted on one side.
8. Fragment of hollow bead.
9. Gold cylinder of thin plate decorated with four bands of ornament. Very finely executed. Length $\frac{3}{8}''$.
10. Two fragments of gold leaves.
11. Six inscribed copper-plates, measuring each $2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$ to $1\frac{1}{2}''$, with three rings and one seal of Chandradēva of Kanyakubja (Kanauj). They form two separate documents, one dated *Samvat* 1150 and the other 1156 and both record grants by Chandradēva.
12. Five gold rings from Muttra.

* All these objects have been given on loan by the Director-General of Archæology in India.

† Nos. 2—10 were excavated by Mr. J. H. Marshall at Bhita near Allahabad, No. 11 presented by the District Officer, Benares, and No. 12 presented by the Magistrate of Muttra.

3.—MATHURA (MUTTRA) MUSEUM.*

1. Four Gandhāra sculptures presented by the Director-General of Archæology in India.
2. Eighteen old brass articles.
3. Female image from Saptarshi Tila presented by the Punjab Government.
4. Broken railing pillar from Farah.
5. Female figure, on reverse mason mark.
6. Two architectural stones, one with two human heads and the other with two lions' heads. Length 2' and 2' 7½". From Devi Attos.
7. Two Buddhist statuettes seated (ht. 10" and 8") from Muttra City.
8. Stele with two panels (ht. 3' 6½"). From the vicinity of Gurgaon.
9. Image of Gaṇeśa dancing (ht. 10"). From Gurgaon.
10. Seated Buddhist image, headless, Kushāṇ period (ht. 8"). From Gurgaon.
11. Standing Bōdhisattva, headless, Kushāṇ period (ht. 2' 9") From Gurgaon.
12. Standing Nāga, headless, Kushāṇ period (ht. 2' 8"). From Gurgaon.
13. Standing female figure, headless (ht. 2' 1"). From Gurgaon.
14. Fragment of Jain (?) sculpture (ht. 8"). From Gurgaon.
15. Slab with standing figure of Brahmā (?) (ht. 2' 1"). From Gurgaon.
16. Gaṇeśa and eight Saktis (ht. 1' 10"). From Gurgaon.
17. Small fragment of door-jamb (ht. 8½"). From Gurgaon.
18. Lower fragment of door-jamb (ht. 1' 6"). From Gurgaon.
19. Sculpture of Brahmā and Viṣṇu (?), seated (ht. 1'). From Gurgaon.
20. Defaced sculpture (ht. 1' 3"). From Gurgaon.
21. Seated Viṣṇu statuette (ht. 1' 10"). From Palwal, Gurgaon district.
22. Fragment of railing pillar with female figure holding censer (ht. 1' 4½"). From Salempur, Muttra tahsil.
23. Five heads from Javahar village. From Iglās, Aligarh district.
24. Three brass groups of worshipping Rājā and Rānī, each inscribed in Nāgarī. From various villages in Muttra district.
25. Brass bowl inscribed in Persian. From Brindāban.
26. Brass lamp inscribed in Persian. From Muttra City.
27. Inscribed sculpture of Nāga and two Nāgīs (ht. 4' 3"). From Bhadār village, 5½ miles east of Muttra City.
28. Standing statue of King Kānishka inscribed (ht. 5' 4"). From village of Māt.
29. Inscribed torso of Kushāṇ prince (ht. 4' 5"). From the village of Māt.
30. Inscribed statue of Kushāṇ king seated on throne (ht. 6' 10"). From Māt.
31. Lower half of Bōdhisattva (?) standing with lion carved on back (ht. 3' 8"). From Māt.
32. Inscribed *sati* slab, with Rājput horseman and female figure (ht. 4' 4"). From Sona village, Sadar tahsil, Muttra district.
33. Three heads, one Buddhist, colossal size and two apparently Brahmanical. From Bhalesar site near Muttra.
34. Lower half of terra-cotta figure of Pārvatī, seated on lion, with infant Kartikeya (ht. 8"). From Gosna site.
35. Three terra-cottas. From Sitalā Maṭ, Muttra City.
36. Brass *huyah* (hookah).
37. Fragmentary sculpture of Lakshmi and Kubēra (ht. 6"). From Jatanka Nagla between Baroda and Achnéra.
38. Two brass groups of Rājā and Rānī, each with Nāgarī inscription.
39. Lower portion of slab with indistinct carving (ht. 3½"). From field near Achnéra.
40. Buddha head, more than life-size (ht. 15"). From Varahi mound outside Brindāban gate, near Chāmunda Maṭ, Muttra City.
41. Fragment of miniature Persepolitan capital with male and female heads (ht. 4½"). From Ahalya Ganj site on Brindāban Road.
42. Two more fragments from same site.

* For the above list I am indebted to Pandit Radha Krishna, Honorary Assistant Curator, through whose agency all the sculptures and inscriptions enumerated here were acquired.

APPENDIX G.

Publications.

(a).—BY DR. J. Ph. VOGEL.

Antiquities of Chamba State, Part I. Archaeological Survey of India. New Imperial Series, Vol. XXXVI.

Tile-mosaics of the Lahore Fort. Journal of Indian Art and Industry, Vol. XIV. Nos. 114-116 (each number with seven page plates in colours and eight Monochrome plates).

The temple of Bhítargáon. (Annual Report of Archæology for 1908-9).

The Garuḍa pillar of Bésnagar. (Ibidem).

Nága worship in ancient Mathura. (Ibidem).

The temple of Mahádeva at Bajaura, Kulu. (Annual Report of Archæology for 1909-10).

The Mathura School of Sculpture. (Ibidem).

(b).—BY PANDIT HIRANANDA SASTRI.

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1911.

Kasiá Excavations in 1910-11. (Annual Report of Archæology for 1910-11).

List of Public Libraries, etc., to which copies of the Provincial Annual Report of the Superintendents are regularly supplied.

I.—Countries outside India.

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 National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
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 Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.
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 Indian Institute, Oxford.
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 Dr. A. F. R. Hørnle, C.I.E., 8, Northmoor Road, Oxford.
 V. A. Smith, Esq., I. C. S., 116, Banbury Road, Oxford.
 J. F. Fleet, Esq. C.I.E., Ph.D., 8, Leopold Road, Ealing, London, W.
 Lord Curzon, 1, Carlton House Terrace, London, S. W. (to be supplied with Annual Reports only).

(d).—Newspapers and Periodicals.

The Times, Printing House Square, London, E. C.
 The Athenæum, II, Breems, Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E. C.
 The Academy and Literature, 9, East Harding Street, Fetter Lane, E. C.
 The Asiatic Quarterly Review, Oriental Institute, Woking.

FRANCE.

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 Musée Guimet, 7, Place d' Iéna, Paris.
 Revue Archéologique, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
 Mons. Em. Senart, 18, Rue François 1er, Paris.
 Directeur-Général de l'Union Coloniale Française, 44, Chaussée d' Antin, Paris.
 Société Asiatique, 1, Rue de Seine, Paris.
 Ecole speciale des langues orientales vivantes, Paris.

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 Königliche Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin.
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 Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Germany.
 Dr. Lucian Scherman, Editor, Orientalische Bibliographie, 18, Ungererstrasse,
 Munich, Bavaria.
 E. Hultsch, Ph.D., 78, Ludwig Wucherer, Str., Halle (Saale), Germany.

AUSTRIA.

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 Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth.

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His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

(4). INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The "Madras Mail," 6, North Beach Road, Madras.

"Times of India," Hornby Road, Bombay.

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The "Statesman," 3, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

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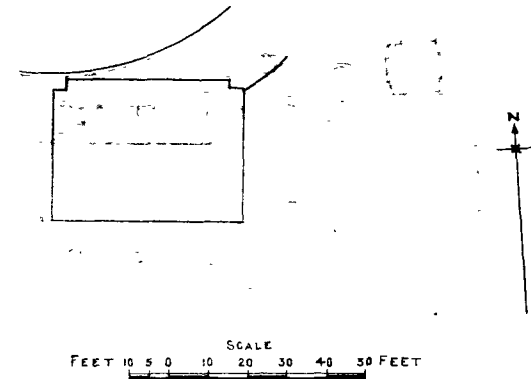
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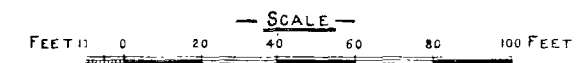
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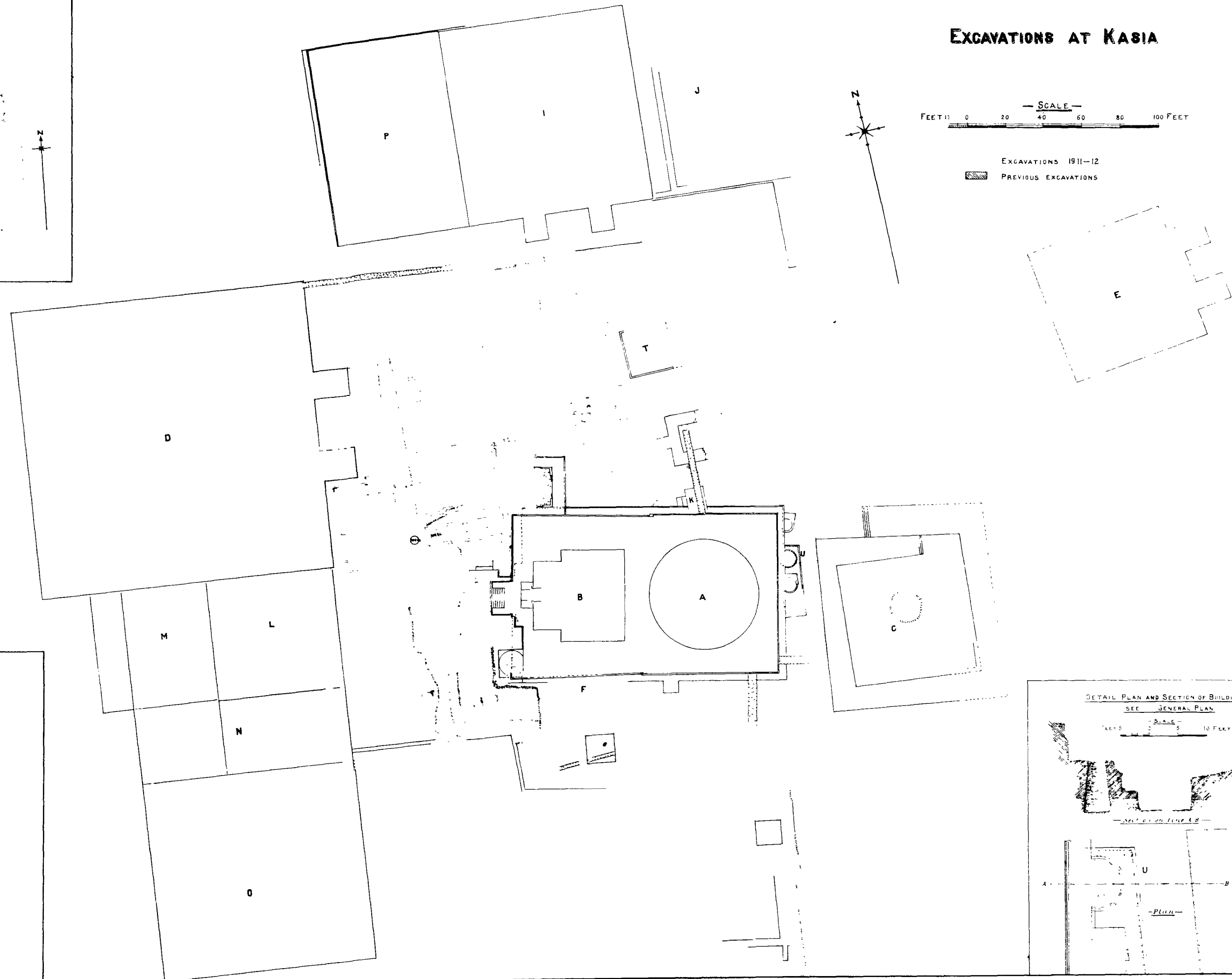
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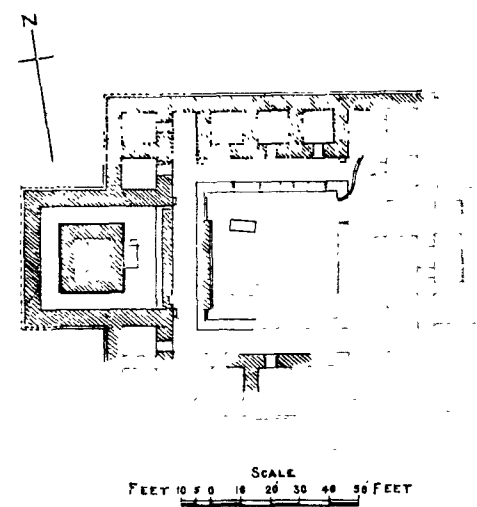
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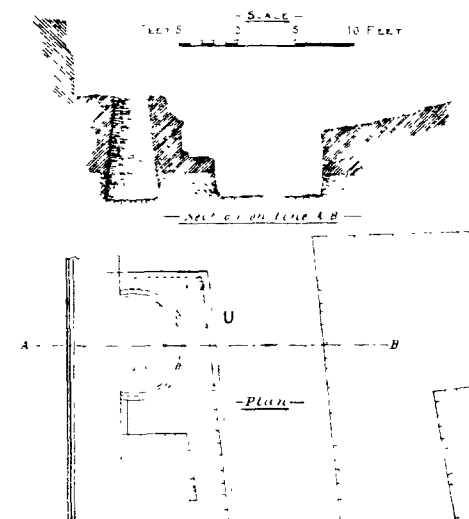
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MĀTHĀKUAR MONASTERY



DETAIL PLAN AND SECTION OF BUILDING U
SEE GENERAL PLAN



**Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab,
in the P. W. D., B. & R. Branch, No. 1119-G. S., dated 26th
August 1913.**

READ.—

Progress Report of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle,
for the year ending 31st March 1912.

Remarks.—The most important work in the Punjab is the commencement of systematic explorations at the site of Taxila near Serai Kala, Rawalpindi district, which was undertaken in February last. The work is likely to last for some years, and the results promise to be most interesting and valuable. No mention has been made of these explorations in this report, as the Director-General of Archæology intends to deal with them in his Annual Report. The expenditure of Rs. 1,011-5-6 on Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Punjab is for repairs only.

The important work of cataloguing the coins in the Lahore Museum, which was commenced last year by Mr. Whitehead, I. C. S., and the preparation of the Catalogue of the Gandhara Sculptures by Mr. Hargreaves has been gone on with, but not completed.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of the report and of the above remarks be submitted to the Government of India, in the Home Department, and that copies of the same be distributed to the Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, the Director-General of Archæology in India, the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Muhammadan and British Monuments, the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Commissioners, Deputy, Commissioners, Superintending and Executive Engineers and Officers, and Institutes named in the list circulated with Government of India, Home Department letter No. 293, dated 23rd July 1910.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor.

R. S. MACLAGAN, COLONEL,
*Secretary to Government, Punjab, P. W. D.,
Buildings and Roads Branch.*

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT,
HINDU AND BUDDHIST MONUMENTS,
NORTHERN CIRCLE,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1913.

PRICE.—*Annas seven or seven pence.*

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT.

PART I.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

From the commencement of the year under review, and until the 28th of September 1912, Dr. Vogel held charge of this office. Of that period 162 days were spent in camp and 19 days at headquarters. The editing of the Annual Reports of the Archæological Survey, the preparation of the Progress Report of this circle and other publications occupied him from April 22nd to September 25th, 1912, which period was spent in Simla. Leaving for Muttra on the 26th September he visited the ancient site of Mat and, on the forenoon of the 29th of September, made over charge to me and proceeded to Europe on combined leave for one year and six months.

Since taking over charge 77 days have been spent in touring and 107 days at headquarters. Before leaving Muttra the Museum and a number of ancient sites in the neighbourhood were inspected and estampages and photographs taken of certain inscriptions and sculptures recently acquired for the Museum. On the 25th of October I proceeded to Delhi to meet the Director-General of Archæology and returned to Lahore on the 23rd October. The preliminary arrangements for the acquisition of the land required for the excavation of Taxila necessitated my visiting that site on November 7th and again on December 21st, when the actual area to be excavated was marked out and the necessary plan prepared. A short tour in the United Provinces occupied me from the 16th to 26th of January during which period I inspected the Asoka pillars at Delhi, the ancient sites of Jalesar, Noh Khas and Noh Khera in the Etah District, the Muttra Museum, the ancient brick temple of Tinduli in the Fatehpur District and the Archæological remains and museum at Sarnath, visiting, on my return, the Provincial Museum at Lucknow. I proceeded on February 4th, 1913, to Serai Kala in the Rawalpindi District in order to take over the land acquired by the Director General of Archæology for the excavation of the Taxila site and under his direction commenced the exploration of the Sir Kap mound, Dr. Marshall himself arriving and taking over the work on the 4th of March after which date, until the end of the year, I remained to assist him.

After bringing to completion the excavations at Kasia Pandit Hirananda examined the sculptures discovered by the Public Works Department at Gorakhpur and also their find spot and furnished the Director General of Archæology with a report on them. He also inspected the sculptures of the Sun Deity now in charge of the Police at Gorakhpur, as well as those lying at the dak bungalow at the same place. The sculptures belong to the mediæval period and Pandit Hirananda recommends that the latter collection at least should be removed to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

After drafting the report of his work while in charge of this office he proceeded to Kangra with the object of finishing the list of ancient monuments in that district the compilation of which had been entrusted to him. To this work and the preparation of his article on the Kasia excavations he devoted the greater part of the hot weather. He has completed the listing of the monuments of Kulu, Mandi and Sukhet, but in Kangra proper a few monuments still remain to be surveyed. During September he toured in the tract known as Guler and secured some valuable material for the local history of that region, including a manuscript history of the Rajas of Haripur written some 200 years ago. This he is arranging to publish with a translation and notes in English. While in the Kangra District he surveyed the interesting groups of rock-cut temples at Masrur, the only known specimens in the Punjab, and drew up a note on them

for the Director General of Archæology. On the 21st of October he proceeded on privilege leave for three months, but was recalled to duty on the 21st of December, 1912, owing to his transfer to the United Provinces, the Local Government desiring that he should join his appointment as Curator of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, at an early date.

2. In the year under report Rs. 1,011-5-6 were expended on the preservation of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments under my charge in the Punjab and Rs. 12,960-4-1 in the United Provinces. This is due principally to the greater abundance of pre-Moslem remains in the Gangetic plain but the want of a complete list of monuments in the Punjab, and particularly the absence of detailed conservation notes on those already listed, render it impossible to expend on Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Punjab sums which may be available for that purpose. The heaviest expenditure was incurred in the case of the Dhamak Stupa at Sarnath. I found on inspection in January, 1913, that the repairs to the ancient brick temple at Tinduli in the Fatehpur District referred to in last year's report had not been completed. The District Engineer, however, now reports that the measures advocated by Dr. Vogel have been carried out in their entirety. In the Punjab works on Hindu and Buddhist Monuments were limited to annual repairs.

3. Only one monument has been brought under the operations of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904 during the year under review, namely, the gateway in front of the temple of Malot in the Jhelum District, but the acquisition or proclamation of certain sites in the United Provinces is receiving the consideration of that Government.

4. As will be seen above the Assistant Surveyor has completed the listing of the Monuments of Kulu, Mandi and Sukhet and of most of those of Kangra proper. The hope expressed in the previous report that these might be sent to the press has not been realized, for Pandit Hirananda took three months' privilege leave and was then transferred to the United Provinces. The manuscripts are now being typed and edited and, though every endeavour will be made to hasten their issue, their publication is likely to be delayed. Particular attention will be devoted to the listing of monuments, during the next touring season and arrangements have been made to devote not less than three months to this work and a beginning will be made in the Rawalpindi Division.

5. For the first time since the formation of this circle systematic explorations were carried out in the Punjab and this at the Taxila site in the Rawalpindi District under the direction and control of the Director-General of Archæology. The work is likely to extend over a long period, the progress and results of which will be dealt with by that officer. In the United Provinces Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna completed the excavation of the Mat site near Muttra an account of which will be published by Dr. Vogel in the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey for 1911-12, while Pandit Hirananda brought to a successful close the exploration of the Kasia site.

6. No epigraphical material has come under consideration during the year under review.

7. Mr. R. B. Whitehead, I. C. S., is still occupied in cataloguing the coins of the Lahore Museum and I, myself, was engaged from January 3rd, 1912, to July 3rd, 1912, in the preparations of the catalogue of the Gandhara sculptures. Six months proved all too short for that work, for the confusion due to repeated renumbering of the exhibits considerably lengthened my task. All the monuments have at last been numbered particular care being taken that all published sculptures retain their original numbers by which further confusion will be avoided. During my presence at headquarters I have devoted as much time as possible to the completion of the catalogue, but at least three months' continuous work will be necessary for its accomplishment.

The Muthura (Muttra) Museum still receives the untiring attention of Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna, who has now been appointed as Honorary Curator. The recent acquisitions, a list of which is given in the appendix, are entirely the result of his labours.

The valuable collection of exhibits brought together on the occasion of the Delni Durbar by the efforts of Mr. J. P. Thompson, I. C. S., and Mr. Gordon Sanderson of the Archæological Survey has now been dispersed, but there is being prepared by the Archæological Department an illustrated catalogue based on the scholarly contributions of these officers which will form a permanent record of that unique collection of Indian antiquities.

The services of Pandit Daya Ram, Sahni, having been lent to the Kashmir Durbar the completion of the catalogue of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, now devolves upon his successor Pandit Hirananda.

The catalogue of the Archæological Museum, Sarnath, prepared by Pandit Daya Ram, Sahni, is now in the press.

8. Dr. Vogel, Pandit Hirananda and I contributed various articles to the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey, a complete list of which is given in Appendix (H).

Publications.

9. Books to the value of Rs. 49-15-11 have been procured for the office library, the cost being met from the ordinary budget allotment. A list of acquisitions will be found in Appendix (B).

Library.

10. Dr. Vogel having been granted combined leave for one year and six months made over charge of this office to me at Muttra on the 29th of September 1912.

Personnel.

Pandit Hirananda, Assistant Surveyor, was allowed privilege leave for three months, from 21st October 1912, but was recalled to duty on the forenoon of December 21st, 1912, his services having been transferred to the Government of the United Provinces. During his absence the clerk officiated for him, a temporary clerk on Rs. 30 per mensem being employed to act for the latter.

The Photographer was granted privilege leave for two months and five days, from 10th May to 14th July, 1912, the second draftsman replacing him, a temporary draftsman on Rs. 30 per mensem being engaged in his stead.

During the first half of the year the head draftsman was employed in completing the drawings of the tomb of Rukn-i-Alam at Multan and the preparation of designs for the Nirvana Stupa at Kasia, while the second draftsman was deputed to assist Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna at the Mat excavations and to prepare the drawings and photographs connected with that exploration. The arrears of unfinished drawings occupied the remainder of their time. Six original drawings were prepared as recorded in Appendix (F). Six tracings of designs for the proposed restoration or protection of monuments at Kasia and Sarnath were submitted to the Government of the United Provinces, and one of the area to be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act for excavation at Taxila to the Government of the Punjab. The photographs taken during the year number 194, the prints prepared 850. The photographer and the two draftsmen were also present at the Taxila excavations.

11. The month of April will be devoted to the monuments of the Almora District and June to the preparation of the Annual Progress Report of this Circle. The remainder of the hot weather will be spent in Simla on the routine work of the office and on the collation of the various list of monuments in the Punjab submitted by the District officers and in other literary work. The inspection of the rock-cut temples of Masrur and other monuments in the Kangra District and in the United Provinces will occupy the months of September and October, while November and December will be spent at headquarters. The remaining three months will be devoted to the listing of the monuments of the Rawalpindī Division and the preparation of conservation notes.

Programme for the next year.

PART II.

PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS.

1. *Brick Temple at Tinduli.*—When I inspected the monument in January 1913, I found that the plinth only had been repaired. The Divisional Officer now reports that the work has been completed, and that the temple is in good repair. The cella has been cleaned and the broken stone lintel at the back

supported by a neat brick arch and the image of the four-armed Vishnu replaced. The porch and façade have been dismantled and rebuilt with bricks of the original type, the new work being as inconspicuous as possible. The platform has been bricked to prevent percolation and injury to the foundation. The monument will again be inspected in October next.

2. *Temple of Basheshar Mahadeo, Bajaura, Kangra District.*—A sum of Rs. 353 was sanctioned for repairs to this monument, but only Rs. 152 have been expended during the year under review. The fissures in the façade had increased but steps have been taken to prevent further displacement. The surrounding area has been cleared of vegetation and proper arrangements made for the draining of the site. The work is still in progress.

EXPLORATION.

(a)—*Explorations in the Mathura (Muttra) District.*—*Mat.* Under the direction of Dr. Vogel Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna conducted further operations in the Mathura District. The Mat site, which last year yielded the Kanishka statue and other images of the Kushan period, disclosed, on further exploration, only fragmentary remains of buildings which appear to be portions of a rectangular plinth measuring 100 feet by 59 feet. Of the building which once stood on this platform not a trace is left. At the east, or more correctly south-east, are the remains of a brick ramp evidently belonging to a flight of stairs which gave access to the plinth. There can be little doubt, however, but that the now lost building, which arose from this plinth, was the temple, *devakula*, mentioned in the two inscriptions found on the site.

At some distance from the supposed plinth are remnants of masonry foundations marking in all probability a rectangular enclosure which may have contained rows of dwelling rooms.

As the statue of Kanishka, together with the lower half of divine image and inscribed pedestal were found to the south of the supposed temple site, it may be conjectured that they occupied originally some subsidiary shrine or chapel. The lower half of the colossal statue of a Kushan king seated on his throne referred to in the last report was found on this site, but Pundit Radha Krishna was fortunate enough to recover the upper portion on the bank of a neighbouring tank, where it was being worshipped as Baran, i.e., *Varuna*, the god of the waters. This tank was partially excavated and found to be constructed of large bricks of exactly the same size as those used in the supposed temple plinth so that in all probability this tank is no other than the *pushkarani* mentioned in inscription on the seated figure as having been constructed at the same time as the temple. In excavating the tank some Naga images were discovered. Dr. Vogel notices that one of these, which is four-armed, holds in one of the left hands a plough, a fact particularly interesting, as this is one of the attributes of Baladeva or Balarama, the elder brother of Krishna, to whose close connection with Naga worship he has already directed attention (1).

(b)—*Jaisinghpura.* The Jaisinghpura site, some three miles from Mathura in the direction of Brindaban, a mound marking the site of an ancient Buddhist sanctuary, yielded a number of fragments of Buddha images of the Kushan period and some elaborate haloes of the Gupta period, as well as a clay tablet or sealing such as are commonly met with on Buddhist sites, but which is the first specimen to come to light at Mathura. The centre shows a miniature Buddha figure seated in the earth-touching attitude, *bhumisparsa-mudra*. Of the usual attendant figures only one to the proper right is still preserved. The lower portion of the seal area shows three miniature figures such as are found on representations of the Buddha's enlightenment. In one of these may be recognized the earth-goddess. Between these figures and the Buddha figure runs an inscription but the *aksharas*, which appear to be Brahmi of the Gupta period, are so small as to be indecipherable.

(c)—*Katra.*—Continued exploration of the Katra site failed to reveal the procession path and the dedicatory inscription relating to the Kushan king Vasushka (2) but at a higher level was found a straight causeway of large rough sandstone blocks laid three by three in a double layer and bound together by iron clamps, but this cannot be earlier than the 12th century. The remains

1. A. S. R. 1908-09, pp. 159 ff.

2 Cf. Annual Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey, Circle N. W.-P. and Oudh for the year ending June 30th, 1896, pp. ff.

of a brick stupa of about the 6th century and numerous sculptured fragments apparently decorative details of the Kesab Dev temple destroyed by Aurangzeb were, however, recovered, as well as an inscribed four-fold Jaina image. The images and inscriptions will be dealt with in detail by Dr. Vogel in his contribution to the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey. (Appendix H).

Excavation at Taxila.—The exploration of Sir Kap and the Chir Tope (Shapur Stupa) at the Taxila site in the Rawalpindi District being carried out under the immediate control of Dr. J. H. Marshall, C.I.E., Director General of Archaeology, will be dealt with in detail by that officer.

H. HARGREAVES,

OFFG. SUPERINTENDENT,

Hindu and Buddhist Monuments,

Northern Circle.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the office expenditure incurred during the year 1912-13.

				Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of Superintendent	4,680	0 0
Pay of Offg. Superintendent	2,363	9 11
Travelling allowance of Gazetted Officers			1,866	3 8
Pay of establishment	5,253	11 4
Travelling allowance of establishment	1,932	7 0
Contingencies	2,772	6 6
Savings	1,441	9 7
				<hr/>		
Total Budget grant				...	20,310	0 0

APPENDIX B.

List of books added to the Office Library during the year 1912-13.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Journals and proceedings of A. S. B.	27	11	11
2. Indian Antiquary, Volume XLI			
3. "Bactria" by H. G. Rawlinson, M. A.	3	4	0
4. Oriental Bibliography, Vols. XXIII-XXIV	12	6	0
5. Mookerjee, History of Indian Shipping	6	10	0
6. Glossary of the Tribes and Castes in the Punjab and N.-W. F., Vol. II			
7. Annual report of Archaeological Survey, Part I for 1910-11.			
8. Annual report on the working of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for 1910-11.			
9. List of inscriptions on tombs or monuments in the Punjab, N.-W. F. P., Kashmir and Afghanistan by Miles Irving, Esquire, I. C. S.			
10. Pamphlet containing the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, 1904, correct- ed to January 1912.			
11. Annual Report of Lahore Central Museum for 1911-12.			
12. Administration Report of the Punjab and its Dependencies for 1910-11.			
13. Supplement II to the classified catalogue of D. G. A.'s Office Library.			
14. Coin catalogue of Indian Mughal coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, Vols. II, III, by H. N. Wright.			
15. Annual report of the Archaeological Section of Indian Museum for 1910-11 and 1911-12.			
16. The memoirs of Babur by Mrs. A. S. Beveridge, M. R. A. S.			
17. Archaeological Survey Report, Part II, for 1908-09.			
18. Annual Progress Report of Frontier Circle, 1911-12.			
19. Annual Progress Report of Burma Circle, 1911-12.			
20. Annual Progress Report of Western Circle, 1911-12.			
21. Annual Progress Report of Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist monuments, Northern Circle, 1911-12.			
22. Annual Progress Report of Southern Circle, 1911-12.			
23. Annual Progress Report of Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, 1911-12.			
24. Proceedings of the Conference of Orientalists, including Museums and Archæological Conferences held at Simla, July 1911.			
25. Annual Progress Report of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, for 1911-12.			
26. Orientalisches Archiv, 1912.			

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Northern Circle during the year 1912-13.

Locality.	District.	Description of work.	Amount spent.
PUNJAB.			Rs. a. p.
Katas ...	Jhelum ...	Repairs to Satghara temple ...	137 6 7
Katas ...	Do. ...	Repairs to Hari Singh's Haveli ...	70 2 7
Mankiala ...	Rawalpindi	Repairs to Stupa (Tope) ...	20 0 0
Saidan ...	Attock ...	Repairs to Boali ...	48 9 3
Lasar ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	6 11 1
Bhera ...	Shahpur ...	Repairs to ancient remains ...	22 0 0
Vijhi ...	Do. ..	Ditto. ...	36 0 0
Sakesar ...	Mianwali ...	Repairs to temple in the Amb Fort ...	349 0 0
Chetru ...	Kangra ...	Removal of a sculpture to Lahore Museum.	106 0 0 In progress.
Nurpur ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to the temple in fort ...	9 8 0 Completed.
Bajaura ...	Do. ...	Special repairs to the temple of Bashes-har Mahadeo at Bajaura.	152 0 0 In progress.
Total ...			1,011 5 6
UNITED PROVINCES.			
Tinduli ...	Fatehpur ...	Special repairs to the ancient brick temple.	332 0 0 Completed.
Sarnath ...	Benares ...	Improving surroundings of Museum ...	497 9 2 Completed at a cost of Rs. 1,676.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Constructing Museum at Sarnath. ...	878 1 3 Completed at a cost of Rs. 68,976.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Further conservation work on Buddhist Dhamekh Stupa ...	9,478 2 5
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ruins and grounds at Sarnath ...	173 1 0 Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to Museum ...	288 15 11 „
Ghazipur ...	Ghazipur ...	Annual repairs to Gupta pillar at Bhitri.	30 0 0
Kasia ...	Gorakhpur...	Rebuilding the chowkidar's hut at the site of Buddhist remains at Kasia.	234 0 0 Work in progress. Rs. 148 will be required towards its completion in 1913-14.
Sandi ...	Hardoi ...	Temple of Phulmati, annual repairs ...	5 8 11 Completed.
Soron ...	Etah ...	Annual repairs to the temple of Sita Ramji.	79 8 10
Brindaban ...	Muttra ...	Annual repairs to Gobind Deo, Jugal Kishore and Radha Ballab's temples.	329 5 9
Kalsi ...	Dehra Dun	Annual repairs to Asoka stone at Kalsi	8 8 6
Do. ...	Do.	Protecting the Asoka stone ...	13 6 4
Saheth Maheth	Gonda and Babraich	Annual repairs to ancient buildings ...	612 0 0
Total ...			12,960 4 1

APPENDIX D.

*List of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments declared protected under the ancient
Monuments Preservation Act of 1904, during the year 1912-13.*

District.	Particulars of monument.	Authority.
Jhelum 	Gateway in front of Malot temple at Malot, Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan, about 10 miles north of Lilla.	Government Notification No. 487, dated the 28th February 1913.

APPENDIX E.

List of photographs taken during the year 1912-13.

Serial No.	Annual No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
PUNJAB.				
1375-95	1-21	Guler, District Kangra.	Guleria Chiefs (from ancient paintings in the possession of the Raja of Guler (Haripur).	8½" × 6½".
1396	22	Ditto ..	Temple at Guler	"
1397	23	Masrur, District Kangra.	Rock-cut Central temple pillars (detail).	"
1398	24	Ditto ...	Rock-cut Central Doorway E. ...	"
1399	25	Ditto ...	Ditto Do. N. E.	"
1400	26	Ditto ..	Ditto Do. Do.	"
1401	27	Ditto ...	(detail). Rock-cut Central Doorway South	"
1402	28	Ditto ...	Ditto S. W. ...	"
1403	29	Ditto ...	Do. temple N. E.	"
1404	30	Ditto ...	Colossal head known locally as that of a <i>telin</i> (oil woman).	"
1405	31	Bajjnath, District Kangra.	Shiva temple at Bajjnath on ridge N. W.	"
1406	32	Ditto ...	Headless Jaina sculpture of Parsnath.	"
1407-1	33	Delhi fort, District Delhi.	Shah Burj in 1877—front view	"
1407-2	34	Delhi, District Delhi.	Asoka Column at Ferozabad, N. W.	"
1408	35	Ditto ...	Ditto S. W.	"
1409	36	Ditto ...	Ditto South	"
1410	37	Ditto ...	Asoka Column on Ridge West ...	6½" × 4¼".
1411	38	Taxila, District Rawalpindi.	Sir Kap Mound, General view N.E.	8½" × 6½".
1412-13	39-40	Ditto ...	Ditto New wall on north.	"
1414	41	Ditto ...	Large earthen jars (<i>mats</i>) from Sir Kap Mound.	"
1415	42	Ditto ...	Large earthen jars (<i>mats</i>) from Sir Kap Mound.	6½" × 4¾".
1416	43	Lahore Museum ...	Kubera, the Indian God of Wealth L. M. 3.	8½" × 6½".
1417-19	44-46	Ditto ...	Inscribed casket (Kharoshthi) L. M. L. 4.	"
1420	47	Ditto ...	Standing Buddha, No. 1740 L. M.	"
1421	48	Ditto ...	Buddha seated on lotus throne, L. M. 1134.	"
1422	49	Ditto ...	Relief with two scenes : (1) Life in the palace, (2) Great renunciation, L. M. 567.	"
1423	50	Ditto ..	Conversion of Kasyapa L. M. 464.	"
1424	51	Ditto ...	Stele of five panels, L. M. 309 ...	"
1425	52	Ditto ...	Stele of four panels, L.M. 1155...	"
1426	53	Ditto ...	Stele of four panels, L. M. 4 ...	"
1427	54	Ditto ...	(1) Standing Buddha image, L.M. 527, (2) standing Bodhisattva, L. M. 947.	"

APPENDIX E—*continued.*

Serial No.	Annual No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
1428	55	Lahore Museum ...	(1) Seated Buddha, L. M. 2113 (2) seated Bodhisattva, L. M. 526.	8½" × 6½".
1429	56	Ditto ...	Five pilasters with figures in relief.	"
1430	57	Ditto ...	Relief: (1) The Bodhisattva at school, (2) Vihara dome, L. M. 390.	"
1431	58	Ditto ...	Two pilasters with female figures, L. M. 184, 1958.	"
1432	59	Ditto ...	Birth of Kauthaka, L. M. 1966	"
1433	60	Ditto ...	(1) Part of frieze double tailed Tritons, L. M. 1183. (2) Garlands carrying Erotes, L. M. 1184.	"
1434	61	Ditto ...	Circular friezes with viharas and monks, L. M. 1164, 1170.	"
1435	62	Ditto ...	Four ornamental triangular and two square stone fragments, L. M. 964, 1080, 1234, 1235, 1624, 1157.	"
1436	63	Ditto ...	Unidentified legendary scene, L. M. 31.	"
1437	64	Ditto ...	One elephant and two lion brackets, L. M. 79, 1126, 1831.	"
1438	65	Ditto ...	Bacchanalian scene, L. M. 1914.	"
1439	66	Ditto ...	Two Bacchanalian friezes, L. M. 234, 1493.	"
1440	67	Ditto ...	Portion of a circular frieze with two legendary scenes: (a) carrying away the relics, (b) enshrinement of relics in a stupa, L. M. 2061.	"
1441	68	Ditto ...	Relief of two panels of the great renunciation. L. M. 209.	"
1442	69	Ditto ...	Three pedestals of statues. L. M. 353-915.	"
1443	70	Ditto ...	(1) Stele of three legendary scenes. L. M. 87. (2) Part of frieze divided into four large panels of legendary scenes. L. M. 591.	"
1444	71	Ditto ...	Inscribed copper jar from Shorkot L. M.	"
1445	72	Ditto ...	No. 1 of 1443, above ...	6½" × 4¼"
1446-50	73-77	Ditto ...	Sikri stupa Panels 2, 3, 8, 10, 13.	"
1451	78	Ditto ...	Relief subjugation of the elephant	"
1452	79	Ditto ...	The first meditation of the Bodhisattva, L. M. 1610.	"
1453	80	Ditto ...	Relief showing the birth of Buddha, L. M. 1353.	"
1454	81	Ditto ...	Presentation of Yasodhara to the Bodhisattva. L. M. 211.	"
1455	82	Ditto ...	Frieze of two legendary scenes, L. M. 384.	"
1456	83	Ditto ...	The descent from the Trayas-trimsas Heaven, L. M. 1133.	"
1457	84	Ditto ...	Legendary scene. The offering of the handful of dust, L. M. 2088.	"
1458	85	Ditto ...	Upper panel of No. 1423 above L. M. 484.	"
1459	86	Ditto ...	Relief. The white dog which barked at the Buddha.	"
1460	87	Delhi ...	Aurangzeb fighting the elephant.	8½" × 6½"
1461	88	Ditto ...	Hunting scene (Shahjahan) ...	"

APPENDIX E.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Annual No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
UNITED PROVINCES				
1462	89	Noh khas, Etah Dist.	Standing female statue locally called Rukmini.	8½" × 6½".
1463	90	Tinduli Dist. Fatehpur	Temple from N. E. (detail) ...	"
1464	91	Ditto	Ditto	"
1465	92	Kasia, Gorakhpur Dist.	Two clay sealings	"
1466	93	Sarnath, Benares Dist.	Asoka column showing present protection.	"
1467	94	Muttra City	Model of a stone chariot (Rath)	"
1468	95	Ditto	Detail of a lintel with Buddha figure and attendants.	"
1469	96	Ditto	Five fragments of carved railings	"
1470	97	Ditto	Sculptured stones in a wall	"
1471	98	Ditto	Three heads and one Jaina figure and four other fragments.	"
1472	99	Ditto	A Bodhisattva figure of Kushana period now built into a wall.	"
1473	100	Mat, Muttra District	Excavated rooms view N. W.	"
1474	101	Ditto	Ditto wall view East	"
1475	102	Ditto	Ditto rooms from S. E.	"
1476	103	Ditto	Ditto Ditto East	"
1477	104	Ditto	Ditto antiquities, pottery, etc.	"
1478	105	Ditto	Ditto Sculptured stone fragments.	"
1479	106	Ditto	Lower portion of a male figure and seven sculptured stone fragments.	"
1480	107	Pushkarani, near Mat	Tank from North	"
1481	108	Ditto	Ditto South	"
1482	109	Faizabad	Well preserved female statue of Kushana period.	"
1483	110	Jawhar, Muttra District.	Stone sculpture fixed in wall East	"
1484	111	Ditto	Ditto Ditto N. E.	"
1485	112	Bhartia, Muttra	Ditto Ditto	"
1486	113	Teli ka pao, Bharatpur, District Muttra.	Vishnu image built in a wall	"
1487	114	Ditto	Varaha incarnation of Vishnu	"
1488	115	Ditto	Relief (Siva)	"
1489	116	Ditto	Three relief built into a wall one of Agni.	"
1490	117	Ditto	Sculptured door post	"
1491	118	Ditto	Two carved pillars	"
1492	119	Ditto	Wall containing numerous sculptured fragments.	10" × 12".
1493	120	Paigor, Bharatpur District Muttra.	Stone frieze with 3 horsemen representing a procession.	8½" × 6½".
1494	121	Ditto	Jaina statue in attitude of meditation (<i>dhyana-mudra</i>).	"
1495	122	Ditto	Sculptured fragments from a Sikhara.	"
1496	123	Ditto	Stone lingam and fragments of other Brahmanical sculpture.	"
1497	124	Ditto	Miscellaneous fragments of figures built into a wall.	"
1498	125	Muttra Museum	Sitting statue of a jogi	"

APPENDIX E.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Annual No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
1499	126	Muttra Museum ...	Varaha incarnation of Vishnu, headless, M.M. 249.	8½ × 6½.
1500	127	Ditto ...	Architectural fragment, M.M. 279.	"
1501	128	Ditto ...	Surya image, M.M. 269 ...	"
1502	129	Ditto ...	Inscribed pedestal of Buddha (?) Image, M.M. 121.	"
1503	130	Ditto ...	Image of Krishna upholding Govardhan.	"
1504	131	Ditto ...	Railing pillar with female figure, Isapur, M.M. 281.	"
1505	132	Ditto ...	Relief, two panels (?) with parrot, Isapur. Fragment, M.M. 99.	"
1506	133	Ditto ...	Incidents in the life of Krishna (copy of a modern picture).	"
1507	134	Ditto ...	Maitreya image, M.M. 6 ...	"
1508	135	Ditto ...	Stone bowl, M.M. 97 ...	"
1509	136	Ditto ...	Detached head with inscribed bowl above, M.M. 260.	"
1510	137	Ditto ...	Two sculptured stone fragments, M.M. 282 and 283.	"
1511-12	138-39	Ditto ...	Railing pillar with nude figures, front and back, M.M. 151.	"
1513-16	140-43	Ditto ...	Carved stone fragments from Katra Site.	"
1517	144	Ditto ...	Fragmentary stone sculptures from Katra Site.	"
1518	145	Ditto ...	Terra cotta figurines from Katra Site.	"
1519	146	Ditto ...	Pottery from Katra Site ...	"
1520	147	Ditto ...	Detached heads, etc., figurines from Katra Site.	"
1521	148	Ditto ...	Inscribed Tirthankara image from Katra Site, M.M. 268.	"
1522	149	Ditto ...	Headless inscribed image of Royal personage. Mat Site. Front.	10 × 12.
1523	150	Ditto ...	Headless inscribed image of Royal personage. Mat Site. R. S.	"
1524	151	Ditto ...	Headless inscribed image of Royal personage. Mat Site. L. S.	"
1525	152	Ditto ...	Headless inscribed image of King Kanishka from Mat site.	"
1526	153	Ditto ...	Lower half of Bodhisattva image from Mat Site. Front.	8½ × 6½
1527	154	Ditto ...	Lower half of Bodhisattva image from Mat Site. Back.	"
1528	155	Ditto ...	A royal figure, headless and armless, Mat site. Inscribed Front.	"
1529	156	Ditto ...	A royal figure, headless and armless, Mat site. Inscribed Back.	"
1530	157	Ditto ...	A royal figure, headless and armless, Mat Site. Inscribed R. S.	"
1531	158	Ditto ...	A royal figure, headless and armless, Mat site. Inscribed L. B.	"
1532	159	Ditto ...	Statuette of a Bodhisattva C.M.M. A. 43.	4½ × 6½.
1533	160	Ditto ...	Balarama (?) a Naga image. Mat Site.	8½ × 6½
1534	161	Ditto ...	Headless image: feet and arm lost. Mat Site.	"
1535	162	Ditto ...	Naga image feet missing. Mat site.	"
1536	163	Ditto ...	Detached head from Mora ...	"
1537	164	Ditto ...	Lower portion of female image: pedestal inscribed, C.M.M.E. 27.	"

APPENDIX E.—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Annual No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
1538	165	Muttra Museum ...	Torso of a corpulent male figure: inscribed Front. C.M.M.E. 21.	8½ × 6½
1539	166	Ditto ...	Torso of a corpulent male figure: inscribed Back. C.M.M.E. 21.	"
1540	167	Ditto ..	Torso of a standing male figure. Front. C.M.M.E. 22.	"
1541	168	Ditto ...	Torso of a standing male figure. Back. C.M.M.E. 22.	"
1542	169	Ditto ...	Detached head from Ganeshra Site.	"
1543	170	Ditto ...	Stone Umbrella from Ganeshra Site.	"
1544	171	Ditto ...	Inscribed clay sealing Jaisinghpura Site.	"
1545	172	Ditto ...	Brahmanical sculpture, M.M. 237	"
1546	173	Ditto ...	Relief with four standing figure M.M. 238.	"
1547	174	Ditto ...	Relief standing figure with flowers (?) in right hand M.M. 266.	"
1548	175	Ditto ...	Miniature Sikhara shrine with relief in cella. (model) Dowlatta Village. Front.	"
1549	176	Ditto ...	Miniature Sikhara shrine with relief in cella. (model) Dowlatta Village Back.	"
1550	177	Ditto ...	Miniature Sikhara shrine with relief in cella. (model) Dowlatta village R. S.	"
1551	178	Ditto ...	Miniature Sikhara shrine with relief in cella. model Dowlatta village L. S.	"
1552	179	Ditto ...	Brass lamp with Garuda figures, Brindaban.	"
1553	180	Ditto ...	Birth scene of Buddha, M.M. 130	"
1554	181	Ditto ...	Inscribed Naga image, M.M. 211	"
1555	182	Ditto ...	Kubera image, M.M. 138 ...	"
1556	183	Ditto ...	Fragment of railing pillar Chhatkra, M.M. 118.	"
1557	184	Ditto ...	Kubera, M.M. 254 ...	"
1558	185	Ditto ...	Ganesa and bust of female figure, M.M. 252, 253.	"
1559	186	Ditto ...	Headless Tirthankara, M.M. 251	"
1560	187	Ditto ...	Pedestal with lion and kneeling headless figure, M.M. 298.	"
1561	188	Ditto ...	Pillars (Brahmanical), M.M. 292 295.	"
1562	189	Ditto ...	Relief seated female figure Lakshmi (?) with male figure to right. M.M. 223.	"
1563	190	Ditto ...	Vishnu image ...	"
1564	191	Ditto ...	Stele with two superposed panels	"
1565	192	Ditto ...	Torso of Bodhisattva image, Gurgaon.	"
1566	193	Ditto ...	Standing headless figure, Gurgaon	"
1567	194	Ditto ...	Headless Bodhisattva, Gurgaon	"

APPENDIX F.

List of drawings in 1912-13.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Scale.
UNITED PROVINCES.				
1	317	Kasia, District Gorakhpur.	Plan Elevation and Section. Proposed restoration of Máthá Kuár Temple.	1/40
2	318	Ditto ...	Plan and elevation. Proposed restoration of Nirvána Stupa.	1/72
3	319	Mat, District Muttra.	Plan of excavation	1/200
4	320	Ditto ...	Pushkarini. Plan of excavation ...	"
5	321	Muttra City ...	Katra. Plan of excavation ...	1/100
PUNJAB.				
6	322	Taxila, Rawalpindi District.	Site plan of Sirkap Mound ...	1/1980

Besides these drawings seven tracings were prepared in ink and colour and drawings Nos. 303 to 305, 307 to 316 were completed during the year.

APPENDIX G.

List of acquisitions for Museums during the year 1912-13.

1.—LAHORE MUSEUM.

1. One copper coin of the Scythian Kings of India.
2. One copper coin of Jalal-ud-din Feroz II found in the Lower Bari Doab Jungle.
3. One papier mâché image of Sakyámuní (?) seated in the attitude of touching the earth, ht. 18½".
4. One papier mâché image of Sakyámuní (?) seated on a lotus in the attitude of touching the earth, ht. 12".
5. One clay image of Manjusri (?) seated on a lotus in the attitude of preaching the law. Head broken, ht. 13¼".
6. One clay image of Manjusri (?) seated on a lotus in the attitude of preaching the law, ht. 12½".
7. One papier mâché image of the goddess Tara seated on a lotus in the gift bestowing attitude. Head dress broken, ht. 13¾".
8. One clay figure of Avalokitesvara standing on a lotus. It is eight armed. and must originally have been eleven headed. Top broken. Inscription Buddhist creed in raised Lontse characters. Long oval halo, ht. 7¼".
9. Two clay figures of Sakyámuní (?) seated in the attitude of touching the earth. Head missing, ht. 3¾" and 4¼".
10. One detached head similar to No. 5.
11. One cremation tablet of clay with figure of Lama seated on the lotus in the preaching attitude. Attendant standing on either side, ht. 3¼".
12. One cremation tablet of clay with figure of Lama seated on the lotus in the preaching attitude. Attendant standing on either side painted, ht. 2⅞".
13. One ornamental copper back piece of image with five figures of deities.
14. One copper front piece of image throne with thunderbolt in centre between two seated figures, ht. 5" length 16".
15. Copper fragment of image throne with two emblems, ht. 4", length 8.
16. Gilded wooden top of back piece of image throne with figures of winged Garuda and two Nagas, each with a hood of six snake heads. Eight miniature Buddha figures arranged along the circular border, ht. 10½".
17. Two wooden side pieces of image throne each with leogryph rampant on lion and male attendant. Proper left side piece broken, ht. 13¼".
18. One miniature wooden thunderbolt. Length 4¼".

2.—LUCKNOW MUSEUM.

1. A terra-cotta tablet (3⅞" × 4¼") damaged at the sides. It represents a human pair in amorous attitude with feet resting on a foot stool. The back ground has floral ornamentation and the chair is shown in perspective. Mauryan period. From Kosam, District Allahabad.
2. Stone image of Buddha with inscription of Kumar-Gupta. From village Deoria, District Allahabad. See Fleet C. I. I., pp. 45 ff.
3. Headless colossal image of Buddha standing (8'-8" high) with Maitreya between the feet. Kushana period.
4. Colossal statue of a standing Jaina Tirthankara (11'-8" by 4' 10"). Feet and right hand missing. Kushana period.
5. Jaina column broken at top (9'-5") adorned with Jaina figures. Cir. 1000 A.D.
6. Pediment of sandstone with a sunk medallion representing the head of Siva (3 by 4'-2"). Mediæval period.
7. Jaina tirthankara, probably Rashabhanatha (ht. 3'-8") seated on a cushion placed on lion throne. Mediæval period.
8. Fourteen boxes containing finds from Kasia, District Gorakhpur.
9. A collection of nails used for joining wooden planks. From Kachchi Kutī, Sabeth-Maheth, Districts Gonda-Bahraich.
10. Gilt copper image of Buddha at the time of enlightenment (ht. 6⅞").
11. Gilt image of Tara, holding lotus stalk in the left hand (ht. 6⅞").
12. *Dor je* (Sanskrit *Vajra*) or thunderbolt (ht. 4⅞").
13. Stupa with square base (2⅞").
14. Fragments of brass (?) bell 2¾" in diameter.

15. Stone image of Varaha or the boar incarnation of Vishnu elaborately carved with figures of different deities. Cir. 12th Century A. D. From Bania ki Barat, Dudhai, Lalitpur Sub-Division, District Jhansi.
16. Brazen image of Indra on elephant (ht. 1'-11 $\frac{3}{8}$ ").
17. Brazen figure of a demon, Tibetan *Yi-dam* with several heads and countless arms and legs (ht. 1'-9").
18. *Dor je* (Vajra) with the figures of a she-devil (Tibetan *To-wo*) above (7 $\frac{7}{8}$ ").
19. Brass image (ht. 1'-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ") of Avalokitesvara, eight armed and standing between two dragons supporting a miniature temple which rests on an ornamental pedestal.
20. Metal image (ht. 10 $\frac{7}{8}$ ") of Suparavanatha, a Jaina tirthankara sitting cross legged in meditation in a miniature temple with several Jaina figures around.

Note.—Nos. 3 to 7 were lying in Public Library at Allahabad and their provenance is unknown. Probably from Muttra.

Nos. 10 to 14 were found at Saheth (ancient Jetavana).

Nos. 10 to 20 were purchased at Lucknow but their provenance is unknown.

3.—MUTTRA MUSEUM.

1. Standing Vishnu image, ht. 1'-4". Kankali Tila, Muttra.
2. Lower half of a standing Bodhisattva statue, ht. 1'-10". Kankali Tila Muttra.
3. Sculpture (architectural) ht. 2'.-Sapaw village, Muttra District.
4. Sculpture (architectural) ht. 2'-3". Sapaw village, Muttra District.
5. Sculpture (architectural) ht. 7". Midhavli village, Muttra District.
6. Sculpture (architectural) ht. 9" Midhavli village, Muttra District.
7. Sculpture (architectural) ht. 6". Midhavli village, Muttra District.
8. Sculpture (architectural) 1'-2". Brahmandaght Mahaban.
9. Sculpture (architectural) ht. 7". Brahmandaghat at Mahaban.
10. Sculpture (architectural) ht. 9" Brahmandaghat Mahaban.
11. Nagri inscription found built into a wall, ht. 7".
12. Miniature sikhara shrine, ht. 4'. Daulatta village, Muttra District.
13. Vishnu image, ht 1'. Daulatta village, Muttra District.
14. Tirthankara image, ht. 3" Bundi Anandi village, Mahaban, District Muttra.
15. Relief, Varaha avatar, ht. 2'-2". Muttra.
16. Detached head, ht. 11" Muttra.
17. Dancing Ganesha, ht. 1'-9". Muttra.
18. Yaksha image, ht. 1'-3". Muttra.
19. Kubera image ht. 7" Lohaban.
20. Brass elephant, ht. 7".
21. Reclining Vishnu image, ht. 1'-4. Muttra.
22. Vishnu image, ht. 1'-5".
23. Railing with nude figure, ht. 2'. Mahaban, Muttra.
24. Jain sculpture, ht. 1'-2". Mahaban.
25. Head of figure supporting inscribed bowl, ht. 1'-9". Muttra.
26. to 29. Four miscellaneous sculptures, ht. 1', 1', 10, and 9" from Muttra.
30. Head, ht. 1'.
31. Architectural stone carved on both sides, ht. 10" from Barsana.
32. Fragment of railing, ht. 1'-6". Mat.
33. Inscribed Jain Tirthankara, ht. 1'-9". Katra, Muttra.
34. Surya image, ht. 1'-6". Kankali Tila, Muttra.
35. Inscribed pedestal, ht. 5". Muttra.
36. Fragment of head of a figure, ht. 1. Muttra
37. Inscribed pedestal, ht. 5". Katra, Muttra.
38. Brass Buddha, ht. 7".
39. Brass Bodhisattva, ht. 10".
40. Brass Bodhisattva, ht. 4".
41. Inscribed pedestal, ht. 9". Bhutesvar, Muttra.
42. Bust of female statue, ht. 1'-5". Bhutesvar, Muttra.

43. Inscribed sculpture, ht. 1'-8". Mahaban, District Muttra.
44. Architectural fragment ht. 2'-1". Mahaban Agra road, Muttra.
45. Architectural fragment, ht. 1'-6". Mahaban, Muttra District.
- 46 to 49. Four sculptures, ht. 7", 8", 6", 9", Muttra District.
- 50 to 53. Four sculptures, ht. 1'-4", 2'-2", 2'-3", 1'-3", Muttra District.
54. Architectural fragment, ht. 1', from Mahaban.
55. Buddha figure, ht. 1'.
56. Inscribed sculpture, ht. 10" Rajkhera, Agra District.
57. Two sculptured pillars each, ht, 7'-5" Gorae Dhanna, Aligarh District.
58. Sculptured pillar, ht. 6'-11" Goras Dhanna, Aligarh District.
59. Lion capital, ht. 7'-2" Goras Dhanna, Aligarh District.
60. Lion capital, ht. 1'-2" Goras Dhanna, Aligarh District.
61. Sculptured lintel, ht. 1'-1" Goras Dhanna, Aligarh District.
62. Standing Bodhisattva (complete), ht. 1'-10" Vihar, District Farrukhabad.
63. Carved wooden box presented by Pandit Kshtrapal Sharma, ht. 5".
64. Inscribed architectural fragment, ht. 1'-1". Find place a ruined *baghichi* in the 2nd mile on the Muttra-Delhi road.

APPENDIX H.

Publications.

(a) BY DR. J. PH. VOGEL.

The sacrificial posts of Isapur (A. S. R. 1910-11).

Iconographical notes on the Seven Pagodas (Ibidem).

Explorations at Mathura (A. S. R. 1911-12).

(b) BY H. HARGREAVES.

Excavations at Shah-ji-ki-dheri (A. S. R. 1910-11).

Excavations at Takht-i-Bahi (Ibidem).

(c) BY PANDIT HIRANANDA SHASTRI.

Excavations at Kasia (A. S. R. 1911-12).

Annual Progress Report for Northern Circle (1911-12).

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82	Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany.	1		HOLLAND.	
83	Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.	1		(a) <i>Institutions.</i>	
84	Royal Library, Munich, Bavaria ...	1	101	Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.	1
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	ITALY.			DENMARK.	
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93	Società Asiatica Italiana, Firenze, Italy ...	1	107	Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark ...	1
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	(a) <i>Institution.</i>			(a) <i>Institution.</i>	
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96	Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.	1		(b) <i>Private Individual.</i>	
97	British School at Rome, Palazzo Odescalchi, Piazza S. S. Apostoli, Rome.	1	109	Poussin, Professor M., de la Vallée, Ghent ...	1
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NORWAY.			SIAM.		
111	University Library, Christiana, Norway ...	1	126	Vajiranaana National Library, Bangkok ...	1
112*	Sten Konow, Professor, Ph. D., Villa Vaikuntha Bestum, Christiana, Norway.	1			
GREECE.			BRITISH COLONIES.		
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120	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, U. S. A.	1	138	Le Directeur de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.	1
121	American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.,	1	139	Librarian, Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.	1
122	Free Library of Philadelphia, U. S. A. ...	1	140	His Excellency the Governor-General of Indo-China, c/o the Consul General for France, Calcutta.	1
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4	Department of Education Library, Delhi ...	1	28	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly ...	1
5	Central Library, Army Headquarters, Simla	1	29	S. P. G. College, „ ...	1
6	Consulting Architect to the Government of India, Public Works Department Secretariat.	1	30	Maharajah's College, Trivandrum ...	1
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8	Department of Revenue and Agriculture ...	1	32	Maharajah's College, Vizianagram ...	1
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(a) Institutions.			37	Elphinstone College, Bombay ...	1
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15	Christian College Library, Madras ...	1	39	St. Xavier's College, Bombay ...	1
16	Government Central Museum, Madras ...	1	40†	Secretariat Library, Bombay ...	1
17	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras ...	1	41	School of Art, Bombay ...	1
18	Presidency College, Madras ...	1	42	University Library, Bombay ...	1
19	Public Library, Madras ...	1	43	Wilson College, Bombay ...	1
20	School of Art, Madras ...	1	44	The College of Science, Poona ...	1
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BENGAL.			BENGAL—concl'd.		
<i>(a) Institutions.</i>			<i>(a) Institutions.</i>		
51	Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura ...	1	77	Chittagong College ...	1
52	Barisal Public Library, Barisal ...	1	78	Beer Chandra Public Library at Comilla ...	1
53	Bardwan Raj Public Library, Burdwan ...	1	79	Dacca College ...	1
54	Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.	1	80	Northbrook Hall Library, Dacca ...	1
55	Bangabasi College, Calcutta ...	1	81	Provincial Library, Dacca ...	1
56	Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta ...	1	82	Krishnagar College, Krishnagar ...	1
57	Bangiya Sahitya Parishad Sabha, Calcutta...	1	83	Daulatpur Hindu Academy, Khulna ...	1
58	Bethune College, Calcutta ...	1	84	Midnapore College, Midnapore ...	1
59	Calcutta Historical Society, Calcutta ...	1	85	Narail Victoria College, Narail ...	1
60	Calcutta University Institute, College Square, Calcutta.	1	86	Rajshahi College, Rajshahi ...	1
61	Chaitanya Library, 4/1, Beadon Street, Calcutta.	1	87	"Rajshahi Archaeological Society," Rajshahi	1
62	Church Mission Society, Calcutta ...	1	88	Serampore College, Serampore ...	1
63	Economic Museum, Calcutta ...	1	89	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur ...	1
64	Editor, Bengal Past and Present, Kidderpore Vicarage, Calcutta.	1	<i>(b) Officials.</i>		
65	Goethals' Indian Library, 30, Park Street, Calcutta.	1	90	Board of Examiners, Calcutta ...	1
66	Government School of Art, Calcutta ...	1	91	Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle, Calcutta.	1
67	Library of the United Service Club, Calcutta	1	<i>(c) Private individuals.</i>		
68	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipore, Calcutta ...	1	92*	Mahamahopadhaya Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri, 26-Pataldanga Street, Calcutta.	1
69	Mahabodhi Society, Baniapooker Lane, Calcutta.	1	93*	Thibaut, Dr. G., C. I. E., D.Sc., Registrar, Calcutta University, Calcutta.	1
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71	Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.	1	<i>(a) Institutions.</i>		
72	Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.	1	94	Bihar National College, Bankipore ...	1
73	Scottish Churches College, Calcutta ...	1	95†	Bihar and Orissa Secretariat Library ...	1
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76	Hooghly College, Chinsura	1	98	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack ...	1
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UNITED PROVINCES.			UNITED PROVINCES—concl'd.		
<i>(a) Institutions.</i>			<i>(c) Private Individuals—concl'd.</i>		
101	Agra College, Agra ...	1	127*	Barn, Hon'ble Mr. R., Chief Secretary to the Government, United Provinces.	1
102	Palace Library of the Most Revd. the Archbishop at Agra.	1	128	Vost, Lt.-Col. W., I.M.S. ...	1
103	St. John's College, Agra ...	1	PUNJAB.		
104	Lyall Library, Aligarh ...	1	<i>(a) Institutions.</i>		
105	M. A. O. College Library, Aligarh ...	1	129	Khalsa College, Amritsar ...	1
106	Christian College, Allahabad ...	1	130	Aitchison College, Lahore ...	1
107	Muir Central College, Allahabad ...	1	131	Central Training College, Lahore ...	1
108	Panini Office, Allahabad ...	1	132	Dyal Singh College, Lahore ...	1
109	Public Library, Allahabad ...	1	133	Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore ...	1
110†	Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Allahabad.	1	134	Forman Christian College, Lahore ...	1
111	University Library, Allahabad ...	1	135	Government College Library, Lahore ...	1
112	Carmichael Library, Benares ...	1	136	Islamia College, Lahore ...	1
113	Central Hindu College, Benares ...	1	137	Museum Library, Lahore ...	1
114	Queen's College, Benares ...	1	138	Punjab Historical Society, Lahore ...	1
115	Sanskrit College, Benares ...	1	139	Punjab Public Library, Lahore ...	1
116	Christ's Church College, Cawnpore ...	1	140†	Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.	1
117	Canning College, Lucknow ...	1	141	University Library, Lahore ...	1
118	Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow ...	1	<i>(b) Official.</i>		
119	Public Library, Lucknow ...	1	142	Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Lahore.	1
120	Lyall Library, Meerut ...	1	DELHI.		
121	Archæological Museum, Muttra ...	1	143†	Chief Commissioner, Delhi ...	1
122	Thomason College, Roorkee ...	1	144	Museum, Delhi ...	1
122½	Fyzabad Museum ...	1	145	Public Library, Delhi ...	1
<i>(b) Officials.</i>			146	St. Stephen's College, Delhi ...	1
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124	Executive Engineer, Agra ...	1	147	Peshawar Museum, Peshawar ...	1
125	Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.	1	148†	Secretariat Library, Peshawar ...	1
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BURMA.			(a) Institutions—concl'd.		
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151	Myanma Awba Club, Kyaiklat, Pyapon District.	1	179	Jagannath High School, Mandla ...	1
152	Mandalay Public Library, Mandalay ...	1	180	Hislop College, Nagpur ...	1
153	Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma Circle, Mandalay.	1	181	Morris College, Nagpur ...	1
154	Buddhist Library, Nathinggyaung, Bassein District.	1	182	Museum Library, Nagpur ...	1
155	Buddhist Propaganda Society, Pegu ...	1	183	Secretariat Library, Nagpur	1
156	Young Men's Buddhist Association, Pegu ...	1	184	Victoria Technical Institute Library, Nagpur	1
157	Baptist College, Rangoon ...	1	185	Public Library, Sagor ...	1
158	Bernard Free Library, Rangoon ...	1	186	Victoria Library, Seoni. ...	1
159	Burma Research Society, Rangoon ...	1	(b) Private Individual.		
160	Cedi Yengana Association Library, Shwe Dagon Pagoda, Rangoon.	1	187	Pandit Hira Lal, Rai Bahadur, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur.	1
161	Phayre Museum, Rangoon ...	1	COORG.		
162	Rangoon College, Rangoon ...	1	188†	The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.	1
163	Rangoon Literary Society, Rangoon ...	1	NATIVE STATES.		
164†	Secretariat Library, Rangoon ...	1	MYSORE.		
165	Soolay Pagoda Library, Rangoon ...	1	189	Archæological Superintendent, Mysore ...	1
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167	Trustees of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, Rangoon.	1	191	His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore ...	1
168	Young Men's Buddhist Association, Rangoon	1	192	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore ...	1
ASSAM.			193	Maharaja's College, Mysore ...	1
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172	Government Library, Shillong ...	1	196	The Resident's Library, Hyderabad ...	1
173†	Secretariat Library, Shillong ...	1	CENTRAL INDIA.		
174	Victoria Jubilee Library, Tezpur ...	1	197	The Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar	1
CENTRAL PROVINCES.			198	Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore.	1
(a) Institutions.			199	Public Works Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.	1
175	Public Library of Amraoti Town ...	1	200	Rajkumar College, Indore ...	1
176	High School Committee, Balaghat ...	1			
177	Government College, Jubbulpore ...	1			
	Carried over ...	182		Carried over ...	205

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	RAJPUTANA.			INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—concl'd.	
201	College Library, Ajmer ...	1	217	The Advocate of India, Bombay ...	1
202	Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer.	1	218	The Bombay Gazette, Bombay ...	1
203	Rajputana Museum, Ajmer ...	1	219	East and West, Bombay ...	1
204	Colonel Sir S. S. Jacob, K. C. S. I., Jaipur ...	1	220	Times of India, Hornby Road, Bombay ...	1
	BARODA.		221	The Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta ...	1
205	Library of the Resident at Baroda ...	1	222	The Bengalee, Calcutta ...	1
206	His Highness the Gaekwar, „ ...	1	223	The Calcutta Review, 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	1
207	Baroda Museum „ ...	1	224	The Comrade, Calcutta ...	1
	KATHIAWAR.		225	The Englishman, 9, Hare Street, Calcutta ..	1
208	Sir Bhagwatsingji Library, Gondal (Kathia-war).	1	226	The Indian Daily News, Calcutta ...	1
209	Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot ...	1	227	The Statesman, 3, Chowringhee, Calcutta ...	1
	TRAVANCORE.		228	The Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore ...	1
210	His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore...	1	229	The Tribune, Lahore ...	1
211	Travancore Durbar ...	1	230	The Advocate, Lucknow ...	1
	(To be supplied with Archæological publications of the Government of India.)		231	The Indian Daily Telegraph, Lucknow ...	1
	GWALIOR.		232	The Hindu, Madras ...	1
212	Gwalior Durbar ...	2	233	The Madras Mail, 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	1
	CHAMBA.		234	The Madras Times, Mount Road, Madras ...	1
213	Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba...	1	235	The Rangoon Gazette, Rangoon ...	1
	INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.		236	The Director-General of Archæology for distribution to contributors and local Governments. (To be supplied with his Annual Report only.)	50
214	The Hindustan Review, Allahabad ...	1		Total India ...	291
215	The Leader, Allahabad ...	1		Total countries outside India ...	144
216	The Pioneer, Allahabad ...	1			
	Carried over ...	222		GRAND TOTAL ...	435

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